

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 300

ATLANTIC EDITION

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## W.C.T.U. CENTERS ITS PROGRAM ON ENFORCEMENT

National Convention Plans to Combat Every Form of Laxity

## RESOLUTIONS URGE CONCERTED ACTION

Beer and Wine Movement Is Declared to Be Opening Wet Wedge

By MARJORIE SHULER

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—Resolutions and a program of work for law enforcement centering attention on the major issue of prohibition have been adopted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in session here. It is a reflection of the intent of the women to push vigorously for the one big issue of law enforcement, that this year's resolutions ignore other welfare topics except peace and purity, thereby emphasizing the 50-year old platform of the organization for "prohibition, purity and peace." With regard to prohibition the resolutions state:

"Prohibition of the liquor traffic is not an experiment. It follows logically the fundamental policy of the United States 'to promote the public welfare.' Its far-reaching benefits will be multiplied as observance of the law is increased and enforcement of the law perfected. To promote these two essentials, we formally declare:

1. That law observance is essential to law enforcement and, therefore, is the patriotic duty of all citizens.

2. That those who purchase intoxicating liquors for beverage use, or divert or connive to divert, alcoholic liquors from the purposes for which they have been authorized, are guilty of violating the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

### Expose Wine and Beer Issue

3. That the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of beer and wine is the proposal of the opponents of prohibition, and, if adopted, would open the way to the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and, eventually, to the return of the legalized liquor traffic. Any changes in prohibition legislation should be in the direction of strengthening, not of weakening, the prohibition laws.

4. That every enforcement official, from the chief executive of the nation, who is constitutionally charged with the executive power of the Government and with faithful enforcement of its laws, to the local police officer, is morally bound to use the same diligence in maintaining steady and adequate enforcement of the prohibition laws as of other laws; failure to do this is responsible for lax enforcement where such exists.

5. That the presiding officials and courts are in duty bound to support the executive by all powers at their command in prompt and adequate punishment of violations of the prohibition laws.

6. That prohibition will be justified when the facts are made known. Patriotic loyalty demands that misrepresentations by newspapers, magazines, and motion pictures cease; that the beneficial results of prohibition be truthfully and adequately presented; that law observance be encouraged by all these agencies to the end that orderly government may be promoted.

### Resolutions Adopted

To advance these principles, be it resolved:

1. That we commend all officials

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## Equipped With Two Tons of Cameras

## SOVIET RUSSIA IS NOW FACING WAIFS' PROBLEM

Homeless Children May Be Sent to Trade Schools and Peasant Homes

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Russia is unquestionably facing a serious social problem in the homeless and neglected children left after the war, revolution and famine. While no accurate figures are available, newspaper estimates place the number of these waifs all over the union at approximately 300,000, of which 9000 are in the city of Moscow.

M. T. Kalinin, on the recent occasion of the eighth anniversary of the revolution declared that these children represented one of the three most important unsolved social problems in the country and that various government organizations are now attempting to cope with the situation by taking children of the streets and away from railroad stations, where they now congregate, and placing them in children's homes and farm colonies.

The problem is greatly complicated by the fact that these children, through years of homeless wandering, developed into vagabonds, which makes them impatient of the slightest restraint and very difficult to handle. The children often run away, after being placed in children's homes. While serious criminal acts are the exception rather than the rule, the children operate in organized gangs and beg and steal and peddle drugs and generally represent a serious threat to the moral contamination in the community. Many children are drug victims and act as agents of the underworld drug trade in Moscow and other centers.

The authorities are growing steadily more awake to the great present and greater potential menace of criminality which these unfortunate children represent, and the coming year will doubtless witness strenuous organized efforts to reclaim as many children as possible from the streets and place them in trade schools, agricultural colonies and peasant homes.

During the recent Soviet congress the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he served as chairman, and the Committee on Rules, two of the most important committees of the Legislature.

While in the House of Representatives, Mr. White was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he served as chairman, and on the Committee on Rules, two of the most important committees of the Legislature.

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possible that any such sweeping plan as abolition of submarines could be successful.

T. J. Keane, acting director of the Sea Scout Department of the Boy Scouts of America, a naval reserve officer and investment banker, said:

I heartily approve the recommendation of Lloyd of London that the submarine, as an instrument of naval warfare, be abolished. The sentiment of the American delegates at the Naval Disarmament Conference held in Washington, D. C., last week, I have my unqualified approval. The employment of submarines for the destruction of unarmed merchant vessels and passenger vessels, such as the Lusitania, is contrary to the American idea of fair play, either in peace or in war.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature, fresh to strong winds.

New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; strong winds.

Storm Warning: Signals continued to be displayed along the Atlantic Coast from New London to Eastport. Me., indicating strong north winds this afternoon and tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany ..... 38
Atlantic City ..... 42
Baltimore ..... 40
Boston ..... 40
Buffalo ..... 39
Calgary ..... 30
Charlottesville ..... 40
Chicago ..... 35
Denver ..... 38
Des Moines ..... 32
Galveston ..... 60
Hartford ..... 44
Jacksonville ..... 34
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Montgomery ..... 42
New Orleans ..... 50
New York ..... 40
Pittsburgh ..... 32
Portland, Me. ..... 26
Portland, Ore. ..... 40
St. Louis ..... 32
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High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12 m.; Wednesday, 12:17 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Friend of Mankind" by John Randall Dunn, C. S. E., member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church.

President: The Christian Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chestnut Avenue, Church City and Clark Avenue, Chestnut, 8.

Annual dinner of Waldorf System, Inc., Boston City Club, 6:30.

Observance of Tufts Night, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 8.

Meeting of Harvard Classical Club, Common Room, Conant Hall, Harvard University, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Toti Dal Monte, soprano, 8:15; Jordan Hall—Rosamond Chapin, soprano, 8:30.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15; Colonial—"Stepping Stones," 8:15; Copley—"The Creaking Chair," 8:15; Hollis—"The School for Scandal," 8:15; Plymouth—Madge Kennedy, 8:15; Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15; Repertory—"The Rivals," 8:15; Winter—George Arliss in "Old English," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple—"Lightnin'," 2:15; 8:15; Fenway—"The Road to Yesterday," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Launches: Women's City Club in honor of Miss Margaret Curtis, who will speak on the work of the International Migration Service, 12:30.

Annual bazaar of Florence Crittenton Home, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Address: "Ultimate America," by Frederick Vining Fisher, weekly luncheon at Jordan Hall, Boston Hotel, Bellevue, 12:30.

Talk on American Indians by Miss Margaret McKinley, 10 a. m.; Mexican Association on Indian Affairs, Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, Massachusetts Branch, Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street, 5.

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Published daily except Sundays and

holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Company, 101 Brattle Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$20; one month, \$1.60; one month, \$1.60; one week, 75 cents.

Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage, provided for in section 533, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

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BOSTON, MASS., 1925

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Catherine Gannon

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Beylon St. and Mass Ave., Boston

After church, theatre or the concert come and enjoy a delicious college ice or an ice cream soda. You might like to try our waffles and creamed chicken.

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These are some of our most beautiful and artistic designs, with pleasing sentiments printed on high grade stock, etching, photogravure, etc. prints, folders, engraved cards—all delicately tinted by hand, no two alike.

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Send \$2 for these 16 exquisite cards. Your Christmas cards refunded if you are not thoroughly pleased.

MAURICE W. HASTIE

17 Rhodes St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

#### W.C.T.U. CENTERS ON ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

who, faithfully perform their duties of their oath of office.

2. That we express our appreciation of Presidents and Mrs. Coolidge and other officials who are total abstainers for their example of personal law observance, and appeal to members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps at home and abroad, and to all others who have taken the oath of office to support the Constitution to do likewise.

3. That we appeal to the pulpit, the press and the educational agencies of the country, the school, the college, and the university, to carry on a constructive campaign for total abstinence and law enforcement, especially focusing attention on these objectives on Jan. 16 and 17 as "law enforcement days."

4. That we co-operate in every effort to strengthen the Volstead Act, to oppose every effort to weaken it, and to make use of the concurrent power granted under the Eighteenth Amendment for the enactment and full enforcement of state and municipal codes.

5. That we meet law enforcement conditions by campaigns for law observance to meet the unfaithfulness of officials by using our citizenship for the election of officials who will do their duty; that we build public sentiment through a campaign of education that will reach from city to hamlet to the end that the United States may reap the full benefit from the Eighteenth Amendment.

6. That we continue our campaign of organization to form a local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a Young People's Branch, and a Loyal Temperance Legion in every village, town, and city, and our campaign for members in order that all who love home and country may be enrolled as members in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The declarations on purity and peace were:

The moral soundness of the nation derives from the high ideals of personal character of its men and women and the homes which they make. We declare our belief in the importance of impressing upon leaders, their responsibility in training young people to such ideals.

Pledge to Outlaw War

"We pledge ourselves to continued vigilance in the suppression of all forms of commercial vice, since they tend to physical and moral degradation and are a menace to family life and parenthood.

"We reaffirm our conviction that war cannot be prevented while it is legal and sanctioned. We therefore pledge our support to the outlawry of war as the indispensable first step in attaining world peace. We reaffirm our endorsement for participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The law enforcement plans read:

"Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as provided for in the Volstead Act and the state enforcement codes, is an all-the-year work of your centers.

"We recognize that prohibition is following the normal course as history reveals that all great reforms have taken a generation or more to reach full enforcement. The habits of the masses must be changed, the laws must be enforced by officials who believe in them and by a people determined to win out against law-breakers. The masses must be educated. The proposal to reinstate beer and wine is the proposal of the op-

ponents of prohibition and contains no solution for the present situation.

"We recommend the following methods for a real campaign for law enforcement:

"Focus attention on law enforcement by the general observance by every local union of Jan. 16 and 17, as law enforcement days; know the law; know what is prohibited and what is allowed; study national and state and municipal enforcement laws; know the officials charged with the responsibility of law enforcement; know the courts; find out how the violators of law are being punished—whether they are promptly tried, and sentences are adequate; know the objections to prohibition in your community and be prepared to answer them; know the kinds of business carried on in places for which no facts are known as to what prohibition has accomplished.

"Citizenship is a patriotic responsibility devolving upon men and women alike. Use your citizenship.

"By organizing study clubs in citizenship to learn the machinery of government and whether that machinery is being used to the best advantage for the enforcement of law; by holding meetings to stress the nomination of dry candidates by all parties and to stress the support of such candidates; by urging the friends of prohibition to register, enroll and vote on primary and election day; by supporting dry such candidates as observe the law themselves and who recognize their oath of office as binding upon them to support the Eighteenth Amendment as well as every other part of the Constitution.

Necessity of Co-operation

"Co-operation is necessary because no man lives to himself alone.

Co-operate with law enforcement officials.

"By conferring with the officials of your own district, State or county as to how you can help them; by supporting faithful officials in the performance of their duties; by personal letters of commendation of editors, legislators, judges, and all public officials who by precept and example are helping to win the fight against an illegal business.

Law Observance is the fundamental basis on which final enforcement rests. In a republic the people are the rulers and just rulers must abide by their own laws. This can be promoted.

"By stressing the fact that law observance is incumbent upon all citizens as a patriotic duty, since those who sell are dependent upon those who buy for customers; by great emphasis on scientific temperance instruction together with teaching the health, social and economics benefit of prohibition in all schools, public and private; by a campaign of education among the children in all religious schools, Sunday and week day; by enlisting young people in schools and colleges in support of law observance based on their desire to excel in sports, in scholarship and in preparation for leadership; by correlating the necessity for this movement with observance with the promotion of public health, efficiency, child-welfare, the safeguarding of the home and the fundamental of law and order; by countering the effect of the destructive newspaper propaganda of the opposition by constructive information concerning the beneficial results of prohibition. Utilize the press through paid advertisements or signed articles and open letters."

Most States Would Assent

"A great majority of the states, I believe would assent. The proposition is one that could be carried into effect with comparative ease.

"The world should know definitely which are the states that insist on retaining this particularly terrible and illegitimate method of warfare.

"The world should join in this hopeful attitude. The Daily Chronicle says: "We feel that now upon the eve of the signing of the treaty of Locarno, we have reached the psychological moment for agreeing to resign the use of this unprofitable invention." The only discordant note is struck in the cables from Paris, which repeat the view that submarines are necessary to maintain communication between France and its North African colonies. Such objections are discounted, however, by the opinion strongly held in naval circles here that submarines are no longer to be feared by well-equipped war vessels, which have

#### ALL CONDEMN SUBMARINES

(Continued from Page 1)

developed markedly in this respect of late.

Even during the war, it is recalled, a great was the destruction of submarines that toward the end of it Germany found much difficulty in manning them.

**Labors Strongly Approves**

J. H. Thomas, late Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government, secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, speaking at Leicester on the abolition of the submarine, said that the M-1 disaster ought to bring home, not to the British people but to the world, that these monsters of modern civilization, which are in war and involving such a risk in peace, should be immediately abolished.

He knew that Great Britain could not act alone, but the Government should immediately convene a world conference of all the sea powers, big and small.

Such a conference would show to the world that Great Britain was serious in its talk of peace, and reveal any nations which would refuse to respond to the human call for the immediate abolition of submarines.

Such a project would have the support of all the best elements in the world.

"There is no real argument against the abolition of the submarine," said the Manchester Guardian. "The arguments for its retention are weak."

"Coastal defense for poor nations is a favorite but feeble plea, and the dangers inherent to humanity and the spread of civilization between nations are strong."

**Conference to Consider Question**

The abolition of submarines should be "a primary point for consideration" at the armament conference which is to be one of the first fruits of the Locarno pact, William L. Hitchcock, chairman of Cannell Laird Co., shipbuilders, says this in the press.

Sir Ernest Glover, chairman of the Baltic Mercantile Exchange, Sir Edward Mountain, chairman of the Eagle Star Insurance Company, H. C. Frick, president of the London Underwriters, and F. Pascoe Miller, Governor of the London Lancashire Insurance Company also support their abolition.

John Denholm, president of the Chamber of Shipping, sympathizes with French unwillingness to dispense with the submarine as a weapon of defense, but thinks that this difficulty will be met by guaranteeing its use only for the better functioning of the administrative machine.

General Pangalos asserted that the drachma's late depreciation was due to speculation, not to the country's economic inability, and he proposed to rehabilitate the currency by applying the stringent regulations which were

lately enacted.

**General Pangalos Styles Present Alignments as Disruptive—Advice to Refugees**

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—During the recent inspection tour in Macedonia, General Pangalos, Greek Prime Minister, characterized the existing parties as disruptive forces in the country and said that in consequence of recent events the organization of new parties in conformity with new claims had become imperative.

Addressing the refugee representatives, he advised them to avoid the organization of separate social classes

of their own, in opposition to the native element, and he warned them against the appropriation of the state administrative machinery under a refugee earmark. This was an allusion to the late municipal elections in which the refugees rallied to the Communists and assured their victory.

**General Pangalos made a sweeping**

denunciation of the methods of his predecessors, for aimlessly putting orders with foreign arsenals without obtaining any apparent result; whereas his Government, he said, was taking radical measures which would insure the army being thoroughly equipped within three months and in two years would become available to friends and dangerous to foes.

Speaking about the economic situation, the Premier promised to bring down the high prices menacing the poorer classes and which were forming a grave hindrance to the better functioning of the administrative machine.

General Pangalos asserted that the drachma's late depreciation was due to speculation, not to the country's economic inability, and he proposed to rehabilitate the currency by applying the stringent regulations which were

lately enacted.

**Women's, hand drawn, hemstitched, 12-in., one-sixteenth,**

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#### PUBLIC GAINING IMPRESSION</h4

## REICH TO YIELD OTHER POINTS

As a Result of Ambassadors' Note Germany Will Comply With Allied Demands

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The note of the Ambassadors Conference, enunciating the ameliorations planned by the allies in the Rhineland, is received in political circles here as a definite end of the Poincaré regime and the liquidation of the remnants of the Ruhr occupation and the restoration of conditions reigning in the Rhineland in 1919, and no doubt exists that it will induce the Government officially to decide in favor of the Locarno treaty.

The Government believes that the Allies, in addition to evacuating the first zone of the Rhineland, including Cologne, will reduce the strength of the occupying forces in the second and third zones to that of the troops maintained in those districts by Germany before the war, in all, about 65,000 or 35,000 less than at present.

The promised revision of the decrease of the Interallied Rhineland Commission—not less than about 270 of the 307 decesses will be annulled, it is believed here—is considered as one of the most important ameliorations in the Rhineland, and one evening paper heads its report: "Rhineland is given much relief."

The promised withdrawal of the interallied district delegations, of whom there are about 100, is also welcomed here, regarding the five points on which the Allies declare that Germany has still failed to comply with the disarmament clauses of the treaty of Versailles, the Government appears willing to yield, although it is stated that Gen. Von Seckendorff's position as commander-in-chief of the Reichswehr is regarded as a cessation of prestige. The post will henceforth be held by the minister of defense.

## World News in Brief

New York (AP)—Acceptance of a new wage scale and the 44-hour week has been voted by the American Shoe Workers' Protective Association, representing about 3000 employees in Brooklyn factories.

Paris (AP)—Moving sidewalks will be established on the Paris boulevards and a few other congested thoroughfares in an effort to meet the transportation problem. If experiments conducted by the inventions office show the expected result.

Rome (AP)—A new era in which the newspaper and magazine editors of the world have no longer the prerogative of rejecting or accepting as they choose the articles submitted by their contributors is jubilantly hailed by Italian authors who see a new world precedent in a decision by the Fascist government to allow publication of all intellectual workers. The decision is that special committees of persons of "recognized and proved competence" shall pass upon the merits of manuscripts and, accordingly, recommend them or advise against their publication.

New York (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals denies the Government right to seize automobiles alleged to be carriers of intoxicating liquors upon which there are chattel mortgages.

Richmond, Va. (Special)—The cost of operating Virginia's public schools has now reached \$16,524,340 an annum, according to a compilation on returns from cities and counties by the State Board of Education. There are 18,627 teachers in the public schools, with an enrollment of 553,596.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special)—North Carolina women, representing the Central Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, the National Education Association, and the American Federation of Teachers will go to Washington in December to urge the Senate to vote for American adherence to the World Court.

San Francisco (Special)—California has heard the SOS of the historic frigate "Constitution," as broadcast by the Elks Lodge to all parts of the United States. Thousands of school children are assisting in the State drive to assist in raising \$500,000 needed to recondition the old sea fighter, now at anchor at the Boston Navy Yard.

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## RICHMOND WINS WAR MEMORIAL

Art Commission Approves Design of Virginia Architect

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Virginia State Art Commission has approved the design of Marcellus E. Wright, Richmond architect, selected by the War Memorial Commission for the \$250,000 memorial to be erected by the

for night illumination. The reflecting pool is an effective, refreshing feature of the approach.

"In a memorial grove behind the screen, shielded from casual public gaze, rests Virginia's Unknown Soldier. In this sanctuary, tribute may be rendered to the patriotism and valor of Virginians, exemplified by one who made the supreme sacrifice."

BRUCE GOVERNMENT GAINS IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 17 (AP)—The government of Stanley M. Bruce apparently has been returned in the federal general election with a big majority in the House of Represen-

## NIEMEN RIVER TO BE LEFT OPEN

Lithuania Refuses to Discuss Granting of Special Privileges to Poland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—Lithuania has decided not to re-embark on negotiations with Poland for the purpose of granting the latter special privileges regarding timber rafting on the Nieman, but will leave the river open to

Polish consulate, Memel and railway facilities.

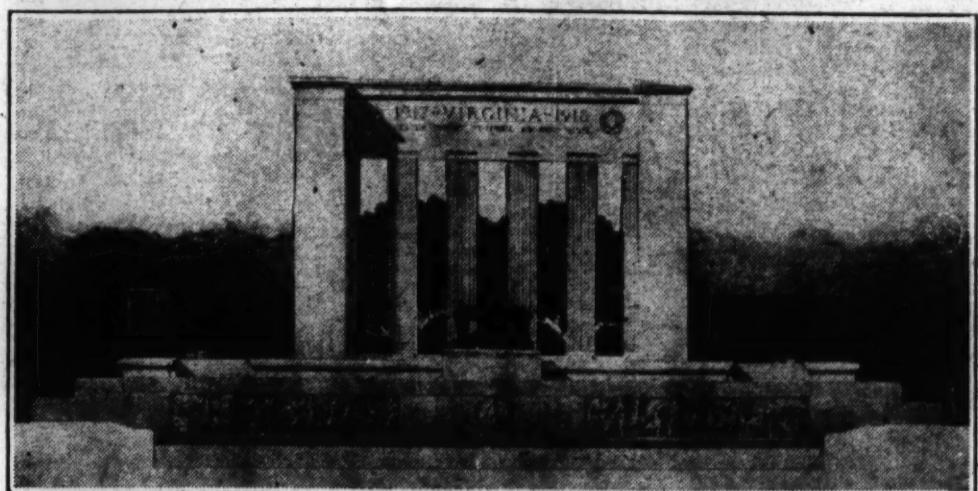
It now takes the attitude that it will grant other countries rights in both directions, but not Poland, since the two governments are not in diplomatic relations, owing to the forcible occupation of the ancient Lithuanian capital and Vilna by Poland in 1920.

Powers Approached

Polish interests in Memel will, therefore, have to be taken care of by another power, but individual Poles will be able to carry on business as timber rafters without hindrance, provided the administrative order is impartially administered.

The Lithuanian Government has taken the precaution of approaching the chief European powers regarding the text of the order.

## Accepted Design for Virginia Memorial



Marcellus E. Wright and Paul R. Cret, Associated Architects; Berthold Nebel, Sculptor

State in honor of its servitors in the World War. Edward V. Valentine, noted sculptor, was the one dissenting member. Others who passed on the artistic merits of the design were D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Virginia, E. Lee Trinkle, Governor, Dr. Joseph Hudnut, dean of the school of art, University of Virginia, and Wickham Taylor, of Norfolk.

The Virginia World War Memorial has been the subject of state-wide controversy for seven years.

Since acceptance of the design, patriotic organizations have waged a determined campaign to arouse public opinion to demand that the Legislature repudiate the action of the War Memorial Commission and require that a carillon be substituted.

The department executive committee of the American Legion has adopted resolutions denouncing an "undignified and undesirable" controversy over "a holy project," and has unanimously approved the action of the War Memorial Commission in accepting the Wright-Cret design.

Following is the description of the memorial, which was submitted with the competitive drawing by Mr. Wright. In the preparation of the design he was associated with Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia architect, and Berthold Nebel, New York sculptor:

"Upon an altar dedicated to liberty is a monumental bronze brazier symbolizing victory, with a granite screen as a background. There is a rostral platform for patriotic and memorial ceremonies. Monumental bas-reliefs exemplify the war activities of Virginia's men and women. The brazier will serve as a reflector

of the press to the result of the inquiries being favorable to the Greek viewpoint, but none seem reliable as the commission expressly refuses to let out any substantial information before the report is submitted to the League of Nations.

Toledo, O. (Special)—A circular seal of the Federal Court here pressed in some ancient Latin vocabularies when the court issued a writ of "ne exeat republica"—the first of its kind in the history of the local United States Court—to prevent a citizen of Canada from returning to his home and getting out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Dallas, Tex. (Special)—A general campaign against rodeos, particularly at state fairs in Texas, has been started by the Dallas Humane Society. Addresses are being made by George A. Lake, the president, and literature on the subject will be distributed.

Dresses \$15.00 up

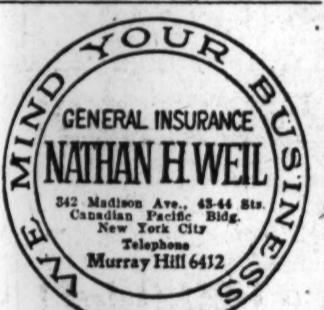
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Four years ago when the news-

## Serial Story of Bible Ready for Newspapers

Press-Radio Bible Service to Furnish Abridged Selections Free to More Than 2000 Dailies—Would Enlist Aid of Radio Stations

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17 (AP)—The

Press-Radio Bible Service is to furnish the complete story of the Bible free to more than 2000 daily newspapers in the United States and Canada.

The first copy is ready for mailing in December. It is a quarterly edition and will cover January, February and March, with daily Bible selections and a brief prayer of approximately 50 to 75 words. With this service goes an appeal to the newspaper editors to use the appointed selection daily.

Four years ago when the news-

papers of this section were campaigning against profiteers, Addison Y. Reid of Cincinnati scanned Prov- ers and came across this declaration of Solomon:

"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."

Mr. Reid, envisioned the possibility of extracting from the Scriptures an abridged selection of verse for every day in the year and for every man of the millions who have no church connection at all.

He interpreted the declaration of Solomon as a warning to profiteers and thought the whole story of the Bible could be told from day to day in an appropriately trimmed verse that would carry a message.

It will require two years and a half to tell the story of the Bible, Mr. Reid estimates. The bureau hopes to extend the Bible service to 12,000 weeklies and 7,000 trade publications and to interest more than 500 radio stations in broadcasting its sermons.

Incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1923, the Pres-Radio Bible service, which, during the three years previous was known as the "Ack-To-The Bible Bureau," has been existing upon voluntary subscriptions without support from any agency.

FORCED VACCINATION OPPOSED

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Anti-Vaccination League of Columbus will initiate a bill before the next legislature op-

posing compulsory vaccination in public schools in Ohio.

Look for Trademark Always the Shield



## AUSTRIA TRAINS MEN FOR INDUSTRY

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Nov. 17—Unemployment vicissitudes here have caused the State to experiment in giving special technical training to many thousands of men in order to fit them for temporary employment abroad.

Press statements indicate that 10,000 to 20,000 such trained workers are to be accepted within the next few months in German metallurgical industries. German industrialists recently have been investigating these training methods here and are said to be highly satisfied.

## REDS' VOTE HEAVY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 17 (AP)—The extremely heavy vote polled by the Communists was the feature Sunday's general election in Czechoslovakia. The final returns show that the Reds received by the one vote out of every three cast.

The total votes received by the three principal parties follow: Czech Agrarians 971,339, Communists 931,769, and clericals 839,970. The Premier, Dr. Svehla, resigned his portfolio, which is provided for by the constitution after every election. President Masaryk, however, has requested him to form a new Cabinet.

The defendants all plead not guilty. "The nature of the conspiracy we undertake to prove," said Sir Douglas, "is that these twelve defendants were heads in this country—the supreme command being in Moscow—or an illegal organization calling itself the Communist Party of Great Britain and the illegality we allege against that organization is that it was an organization which had for its object the forcible overthrow of the existing state of society, and as a means to that end the seduction from their allegiance of the armed forces of the crown."

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## FORCED LABOR SAID TO CALL FOR CAREFUL RESTRICTION

Draft British Protocol on Slavery Criticized as Inadequate  
—Distinction Made Between "Forced" and "Compulsory" Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The draft British Protocol on Slavery has been somewhat severely criticized by some people as not going far enough in its attempt to curb the evils of forced labor. Apparently, however, it went a good deal further than the drafters of the League Convention which sprang from the British draft could agree to. The British proposal spoke of signatory states as "recognizing the grave evils that may result from the employment of forced labor, except for essential public services." In the convention this is modified to "It is agreed that in principle, compulsory or forced labor may only be exacted for public purposes."

The British draft went on to say that the powers "engage that where it is necessary for special reasons to admit the employment of forced labor, they will take all necessary precautions . . . to prevent conditions analogous to those of slavery resulting from such employment." The first part of this becomes in the convention: "In territories in which compulsory or forced labor for other than public services still survives, the high contracting parties shall endeavor progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice." It then adds: "So long as such forced or compulsory labor exists, this labor shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not involve the removal of the laborers from their usual place of residence."

### Reasons for Proposal

The minutes of the meetings of the League committee giving the arguments which led to the adoption of such a proposal are not yet available, but it is easy to discover the reasons from the minutes of the second session of the temporary slavery commission of the League, held in Geneva, on June 10, 1922. There, among the first things was the question: "What is forced labor?" In Portuguese territory, for example, a legal distinction is made between "forced labor" and "compulsory labor," the former being labor which an individual is forced to do without a free choice and against his will, while the latter refers to such legislation as has been enacted in Bulgaria where

there is a law requiring all citizens to adopt some profession or enter some industry, which they are at liberty to choose.

The delegates to the commission were nearly all of them agreed that it was highly undesirable to force natives to labor for private employers. Practically none of them, however, felt that the best course to abolish forced labor for essential public works and services. Many of them did not even agree that such labor ought to be paid, pointing out that in some colonies the fiscal system was built up on the basis of unremunerated forced labor for the maintenance of roads, public works, and services, and that it was really analogous to the system of compulsory payment of taxes which obtains in more advanced countries.

### Natives See Benefits

It was declared, moreover, that the natives themselves fully recognized that the system, when fairly worked, was to their own advantage. It was felt for these reasons that the clause in the B and C mandates, laying down that forced labor was only permissible for essential public works and must in all cases be remunerated, went too far and had, in fact, been found impossible to carry out to the letter. On the other hand, it was admitted that, if not most carefully watched, the system of forced labor might give rise to serious abuses.

Again, it was shown that all sorts of indirect means may be adopted to force people to work. One of the Temporal Slavery Commission pointed out that a law making the wearing of clothes obligatory in certain parts of Africa would be tantamount to forcing the natives to work, for otherwise they would be unable to get the wherewithal to provide the clothes. Another showed how natives could be forced to work for private employers by excessive taxation by restricting the amount of land available for native cultivation or restricting the areas of the native reserves. Even the vagrancy laws could be used for this object. It was therefore decided that it was impossible to draw up a hard and fast rule for the regulation of forced labor.

### Commutation Refused

The commission also turned down the proposal that the natives should always be entitled to commute forced

## CITY MANAGERS REPORT GAIN IN GOVERNING PLAN

Annual National Convention Opens Three-Day Program at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17 (Special)—City managers from all sections of the United States are gathered here for the twelfth annual convention of the International Association of City Managers. A three-day program has been arranged.

C. Wellington Kliner of Pasadena, Cal., president of the organization, gave a report on his recent tour of European cities and on the third international congress of cities in Paris.

The report of John G. Stutz, executive manager of the association, reviewed the progress of the movement, which, starting among the smaller cities, is now being put to the test in such mid-Western metropolises as Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Kansas City.

Cleveland, with estimated population of well over 800,000, is the largest city in the United States to try out the plan, and is now endeavoring to make it a success under city manager administration. The new city manager of Cincinnati takes office the first of the coming year, while Kansas City puts the new government into full effect in the spring.

Other speakers are John N. Eddy, Fort Worth, Tex.; Ossian E. Carr, East Cleveland, O.; Fred H. Locke, Grand Rapids; H. B. Sherer, Glencoe, Ill.; Gen. J. P. Gervey, Portmouth, R. I.; Miss Emily Kneubuhl, director of the City Manager League, Rochester, N. Y.; Bert H. Calkins, Albuquerque, N. M.; Rolland S. Wallis, Iowa State College; C. W. Ham, Pontiac, Mich.; C. M. Osborne, Kenosha, Wis., and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, director of the department of political science of the University of Chicago.

### LOCARNO PACT WITH RUSSIA IS FORESEEN

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 (P)—"A second Locarno, at which all Europe will make an agreement with Russia to the great advantage of us both," was envisaged by the Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies today.

### BUCKNER DENIES WET STATEMENT

New York Chief Stresses the Desire for Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (P)—The Cabinet today authorized the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustave Stresemann, to draft the necessary bills giving effect to the treaties negotiated at Locarno. The measures will be submitted to the premiers of the Federated states for their approval on Thursday, and will later be introduced in the Reichstag.

### 50,000 DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

QUEBEC, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Sixty carloads of dynamite, valued at \$25,000, were recently used in a single salvo of discharges in connection with the power development of the Duke-Price Company at Grande Discharge on the Saguenay. The Isle Maligne section, which would accrue from the electric plant. The present electric power station would have to be joined up with the new one. One of the many benefits which this scheme suggests is that the electric tariffs would be lowered, owing to efficient organization.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Declaring that he was incorrectly quoted when the New York City newspaper attributed to him the statement that he "had no quarrel with a man who frankly buys liquor," Emery R. Buckner, United States District Attorney here, has just made public a copy of a letter he has sent to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in which he reiterates his previously expressed desire that the prohibition law be enforced.

At the same time Mr. Buckner makes another plea for Federal police courts, which, he declares, are necessary to relieve the present overcrowded dockets in the United States courts and thereby insure quick trial of persons charged with violation of the prohibition law. In his letter to Mr. Wheeler Mr. Buckner said:

"I have read your interview criticizing my alleged statement that I have no quarrel with the man who frankly buys liquor. I never made such a statement. I was not correctly quoted. What I did say is that I have often said, and now repeat, that

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## Work for Animals Makes Progress in Constantinople

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Has Assisted Police in Destroying 3500 Dogs Since June

Constantinople Special Correspondence

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Constantinople, like so many other similar societies, is the outgrowth of a Band of Mercy organized among children. In 1912, four years after the Band of Mercy was formed, the Adult Society was founded by Lady Lowther. Many influential Turks became interested and a good start had been made when the Great War broke out and almost all activities were suspended for several years.

In March, 1924, the society was reorganized, a new Turkish constitution was drawn, and the distinguished general, Zeki Pasha, was chosen to become the president. Delegates arrived, Zeki Pasha has time to have whole-hearted into our work, and his energy and prestige have placed the society on a firm foundation with the Government and people. Permission was immediately granted by the Turkish Government for the society to function, and work began again. A new executive committee, consisting mostly of Turks with a few foreigners, was chosen.

### Inspector Appointed

An inspector was appointed, and this has proved of the greatest help to the society, for Sadı Bey has worked quietly and tactfully, without rousing opposition, until the police are now thoroughly in sympathy with the work and are helpful and cordial in their support of the society.

The society owes much to Professor Santour, veterinary surgeon. He has offered his animal hospital for the use of the society, and has given ungrudgingly of his time, without remuneration of any kind. Through his efforts many have become interested in the society, and the veterinary department of the police has learned to have confidence in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and operates with it in the most friendly way.

Start with separate compartments for collecting, stray dogs and cats have been acquired by the society this year, and recently four stalls for horses have been added to the hospital.

These are for horses taken from work, for one of the difficulties the society has to contend with is the fact that an owner who has been warned in regard to the condition of his horse, and told to take it home and rest it, will hasten to sell the poor animal, often for a few pence, before anything can be done for its relief.

### Street Dogs

In May, the police department having decided to destroy all the street dogs, asked for the assistance of the society in doing this work. It gladly agreed to help, as it believed it could prevent much cruelty to the poor dogs by lending its lethal chamber, its inspector, its cars, and the gloves with which its men handle and catch dogs. The collecting of the dogs has been done under the supervision of the Inspector, and the destroying of them has been done in the lethal chamber by Professor Santour. When one remembers how cruelly the dogs of Constantinople were destroyed 15 years ago, one is glad to note how much more progressive and humane is the work of the municipal office at present.

Eventually the society hopes to be allowed to take charge of the stray dogs and cats as many humane societies do in America, and in other countries.

The question is more difficult in the Orient than elsewhere because of the prejudice against taking any form of animal life. Young dogs and cats are thrown into the streets because the owners cannot bear to drown them when they are small. This is one of the chief difficulties which the society has to meet, but it hopes this can be gradually changed by humane education. This part of the work has not been neglected. Many leaflets and books have been translated into the vernaculars and distributed gratis. Even during the war this work was carried on and the thousands of leaflets which have been sent out by the society will have a beneficial effect in time. Recently "Our Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them," by Mr. Whitehead, is being translated into Turkish. Among the other books translated into the vernaculars are "Black Beauty," "For Pit's Sake," "The Strike at Shaze," and "Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals" by George T. Angell. In Robert College the Angell prize for declamation has been offered annually for 12 years, the Angell silver medal for the best

declaration on kindness to animals, having been donated by the American Humane Education Society.

Many talks on kindness to animals, illustrated with lantern slides,

departed. This sort of sport is decidedly against the religion and taste of the Turks, who are an animal-loving people.

The society believes that it can do a great deal if it can obtain the necessary funds. There are no overhead expenses, and every dollar contributed will go directly into the practical work for animals, or for printing humane literature for free distribution. The humane societies, and individuals who love animals are asked to send contributions to A. W. Manning, Honorary Secretary, Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.

Special from Monitor Bureau

## BRITAIN PROPOSES TO SPEND VAST SUMS FOR ADVERTISING

Resources of Commonwealth Are Not Sufficiently Known, and Crown Colonies Scramble for Imperial Share of Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The British Government's declared intention to devote £1,000,000 a year to advertising

the resources of the British Commonwealth, is bringing many justifiable claimants forward. The Crown Colonies in particular, for a share of this. The West Indies and British Guiana suggest as a cause in the Chairman of the Colonial Bank points out. It is far more palatable than the best poetry which inundates Great Britain and its favor for conjectural purposes is more relished by children.

Jamaica, he adds, had had a rather bad half-year, owing to the lessened demand for bananas for a time, but, for some unexplained reason, America and England are now buying them again in large quantities.

Further important railway development is announced for Nigeria. From Zaria, the nearest town to the present railhead of Kano (the Manchester of West Africa, as the latter is called) a new branch line about 100 miles long is to be made northward into Sokoto. This is being done with the indirect support of the British Cotton Growers Association on account of the big cotton (and also ground nut) cultivation which has sprung up along the motor road to Gusau, since it was opened a few years ago. To further assist transport between Nigerian cotton ginneries and railways, three roadless tractors are just being sent out experimentally and, if successful, others will follow.

Since the visit of the Prince of Wales, and aided by its walled city display at Wembley, West Africa is becoming quite the fashion to write and talk about, and even visit.

Princess Marie Louise, it will be recalled, has just returned from a visit there and now it is stated that the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore, accompanied by his wife, will shortly pay a prolonged visit to the "Coast." Until the advent to the Colonial Office of the late Joseph Chamberlain, West Africa was treated as a veritable Cinderella of the British Empire, but he changed all that and is still regarded there as the greatest benefactor that region ever had. In his days officials served 12 months out there and three months leave followed.

The writer of these notes happened to journey out to Nigeria at that period with a returning Sierra Leone administrator. The latter had been a voluntary worker there, and had returned, expecting to be allowed at least a 10 quarters' holiday on full pay. Mr. Chamberlain sent for him and said enthusiastically: "Splendid! I'll see your leave is doubled." "What? 20 quarters?" gasped the delighted official. "No," replied the Colonial Minister, as he surveyed his visitor through the well-known monocle, "two quarters." "What a splendid man," ended the narrator, his loss swallowed up in his admiration for the way he handled the problem.

The island of Zanzibar, off the coast of Kenya, and seat of an ancient Arab sultanate with which Stanley once had so much to do in the old slave-raiding days, is making a bid to increase its already considerable distributing

power.

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## GREECE ENTERS BUSY ERA, SAYS TRADE ATTACHE

Never So Prosperous, Declares One American Observer

That Greece profited by the influx of 1,500,000 refugees in October, 1922, and turned what at first seemed an economic catastrophe into an asset to the country as a whole, was the contention of Ray O. Hall, United States commercial attaché, at Athens, Greece, in an interview today.

Mr. Hall is in Boston for conferences with manufacturers and exporters interested in trade with the country and will remain here until tomorrow night. He is to broadcast from WGBH at 11 tonight as "American Influence in Greece."

Continued peace and stability for a period of 25 years would make Greece as rich as Denmark or Switzerland, continued Mr. Hall. In the past year, 70 new industries have been started in Greece. Within the past few months, American capital has begun development of a magnesite industry under ideal conditions, with a location close to tide-water and a good outlet in the United States as well as some other countries.

Increase in the rug industry now gives employment to some 5000 persons and the output is now close to \$1,000,000 a year. The trade has tripled since 1924, as compared with 1922. The building program in large cities, including Athens, is extensive. The soap industry is enormous. Greece makes soap for the Balkan states and near-by countries. Olive oil soap is used for laundry purposes in Greece, he said.

### What Refugees Did

"The refugees," said Mr. Hall, "are serving as a wholesome tonic to Greece. They have entered every branch of economic activity, earnestly and seriously. The older residents of Greece are thinking fast and working hard, as they never did before, in fact of the competition of these new settlers. Perhaps a fifth of the newcomers are not yet fully self-supporting, but the other four-fifths are working so hard that the refugees, as a group, are believed to be already an economic asset. Their contribution to the national economy should increase vastly at time goes by."

"They have made expansion possible in every branch of agriculture and industry. For one thing, they have necessitated a building and public works boom; and they have turned all Greece into one big construction camp.

"Perhaps a few American exporters still avoid Greece because they prefer to deal in countries supposed to be more stable. As a matter of fact, Greek politics are nearly as hot all the time as American politics are during our presidential elections. But the Greek business man has a way of discounting the most radical political events long before they happen; and his only motto, in season and out, is "business as usual." If the Greek importer can do this, why cannot the American exporter do it? Greece buys a little of almost everything except ice skates and lawn mowers.

### America's Trade Possibilities

"America's total trade with Greece in 1924 was \$44,461,000; our trade with the other five Balkan countries combined, in 1924, totaled \$22,314,000.

"No nation in the world today is more pro-American than Greece. That country is about to begin a debt funding. The debt is only \$15,000,000, though some complicated questions are connected with it.

"Population is heaviest in the cities, with three cities having about 500,000 people each. The need is for more people in the country, for expansion of the olive ranches, agriculture and other pursuits. Greece is the third largest producer of olives and olive products. From this country come the world's finest currants, hardest sardines and purest magnesite, as well as excellent figs, raisins and other fruits. There is an almost incredible amount of liquid capital in this little country. Athens has a few blocks of residences that almost equal Fifth Avenue, New York."

Mr. Hall, who has been stationed in Athens for three years, returns to Washington from Boston and expects to sail shortly afterward to resume his activities in that country.

### KIWANIANS ELECT DR. TEYHI HSIEH

Announcement of the election of Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade Bureau, to membership in the Kiwanis Club of Boston, featured the luncheon meeting of the organization today at the Boston City Club. George A. G. Wood, vice-president, presided, and Frederick Finlay Fisher gave an informal talk on "Ultimate America."

Dr. Hsieh is the first Chinese to receive this honor from the Kiwanis, the club being formerly composed entirely of Americans and Canadians. He was introduced to the members and expressed his gratification for his election.

### HEARING IS GIVEN IN RAILWAY DISPUTE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 17.—The National Wages Board yesterday began hearing the demands of the National Union of Railwaysmen and the Railway Clerks' Association for wage increases and improvements in working conditions in practically all grades of the railway service in Great Britain and of the companies' counter-claims for an all-round, immediate reduction in the base and current rates of pay in London industrial and rural areas.

The union's program has been estimated by the companies to cost an additional £45,000,000 a year. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is not identified with the claim for increases, but is resisting the proposed reductions. The National Board must give a decision within one month, but the finding is not legally binding on either side.

### Visits Boston Guild



C. Karpoff View Co.  
Mrs. THOMAS J. PRESTON JR.  
President of the Needwork Guild of America.

## Mrs. Preston Tells of Needlework Guild's Notable Achievement

### More Than a Million Garments Contributed Annually by 600,000 Members in America

Through the program of the Needwork Guild of America, which has 600,000 members, more than a million new garments are being given each year to homes, orphanages, schools and other institutions throughout the United States, according to Mrs. Frances Folsom (Cleveland) Preston, who is in Boston to represent the national organization, of which she is president, at the meeting of the Boston branch.

Mrs. Preston, as Mrs. Grover Cleveland, presided with well-remembered graciousness over the White House as its mistress for a term. Now Princeton, N. J., is her home. She says she "inherited" her devotion to the singularly attractive work of the guild from her mother. As a girl she became happily familiar with the loving labor of collecting new garments each year for the guild. It is her hope, now that she has become auxiliary president, that the children's auxiliary in process of organization will develop the very useful idea of making the work of the guild an hereditary privilege.

### Folows English Plan

The guild plan follows that of a needwork guild which has existed for many years in England. Forty years ago Mrs. John Stowes founded it in the United States. There are no dues and the only obligation incident to membership is an agreement to provide two new garments a year for the fund.

"The original idea," said Mrs. Preston, "was exactly what is implied by the name, that members would make the garments themselves. That is optional nowadays, of course, but members have learned that they can give so much more if they do the sewing themselves, for the cost of materials is almost negligible.

"Then we have emphasized the idea that the garments should be pretty. That does not mean perishable or unattractive. We are a charity which helps all charities. But there is something a little shabby, I think, in a charity which gives away garments that are unattractive, even to the giver, for what must they then be to the recipients? The people for whom the garments are intended, and a large proportion of them are children, are not used to some touch of grace and beauty."

"I do not feel that is just a finicky idea. I could tell you of one instance, of a child who had been put in an orphanage. She was quite wild. There is no other word for it. She responded to no overtures, she could not be pleased, she was a full blown problem."

**Joyous Color Attracts**  
"In the chest from which samples for new garments were drawn, there were charming garments. They had

been sent by the guild. They were simple and suitable, but they were pretty. A dress was found for this little girl, who was joyous over the embroidery, or a bright, beaded belt. I don't know. But it was pretty. I think she bowed while it was being put on. Then the bowie gear lead on. And the little girl was a new child in 24 hours. She had simply responded to that fundamental thing which lies in all of us, the eternal quest of beauty. Do you see we feel that we are right to ask our members to turn to us."

"There is practically no overhead to the work of the organization. There is no 'involved' labor. A member gives two garments a year, a director, in a city or town is responsible for her own two garments and for the 30 garments of ten other members. That's the year's work is done. Of course many members contribute many more than two each year."

"Everywhere we find merchants, who are glad to help us. The other day we told a merchant we had \$50 to spend for the guild and he gave us \$4 pairs of shoes. I have bought 36 pairs with \$36. The city and suburban districts maintain their own work, have their own chosen avenues of distribution, do their own collecting, are quite self-supporting. You see it is such a simple charity! And so wonderfully helpful."

### Annual Meeting in Boston

"The annual meeting will be held in Boston this year in May. We alternate. Philadelphia is the headquarters and every other meeting is held there."

"We feel that in the guild we have a charity soundly based, free of all the ordinary hindrances to a practically limitless development. My friends, for instance, know that it is my custom to like them to take a few stitches in guild garments while they visit me. Women can talk just as well while they sew, you know. And a few stitches taken at a time by many visitors makes many garments, you see!"

Mrs. Preston was the guest of the Boston branch at a luncheon at the Women's Republican Club. Mrs. James M. Newell, acting president of the branch presided, and it was at her home in Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Newell feels the strong factor in the local success of the guild lies in its national character and in its non-sectarian character, and the fact that it has only one requirement, that members will desire to help those less fortunate by giving two new garments, of whatever type they like, each year.

### RESIDENT TEACHER ORDER DEFEATED

Mr. Sullivan Would Have Teachers Live in Boston

For the second time the Boston School Committee, by a majority vote last evening, declared itself opposed to a measure obliging teachers in its employ to reside within the "bars" of this State and New Hampshire, and other guests, landed a dagger and reception to Samuel L. Powers, former representative in Congress and chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, at the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

Nelson P. Brown, Justice on the Massachusetts Superior Court, acted as toastmaster, and introduced as speakers Frank P. Powers, formerly Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court; Joseph C. Loring, Attorney General; James R. Bent, Attorney General of Massachusetts; Michael J. Murray, Justice in the Municipal Court and the man who nominated Mr. Powers for Congress; George W. Anderson, Judge in the Federal Court; George H. Bingham; Thomas W. Proctor; Leslie P. Snow, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; Charles T. Davis, Justice of the Massachusetts Land Court; Louis P. Cox, Justice in the Massachusetts Superior Court; William M. Prest, Judge of the Suffolk Probate Court; Henry T. Lummus; Christopher T. Callahan, and Frederick Lawton, judges in the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Robert W. Brien, editor of the Boston Herald.

This was defeated by a three-to-two vote at a meeting of the committee held last evening. The chief argument in favor of the bill was that the major part of the money paid the employees should be spent in Boston. It was further contended that as residents of the city they would take a greater interest in the conduct of its affairs.

Opponents took the position that such a policy would put the committee in search for good teachers, that the children were entitled to the best, that it was right for teachers to choose their places of residence. It was pointed out further by Dr. Frederick L. Boggs, chairman, last evening, that such a ruling was class legislation. He said, further:

"It is in the interests of the public school education in the Commonwealth that teachers be actually domiciled in the city or town in which they hold teaching positions and the Commonwealth should by statutory law make residence in each city and town compulsory for teachers employed in their public schools."

Two new attendance officers were appointed, Joseph C. Troy of Rochester and Miss Emily G. Donovan of Boston.

### WARE RIVER VALLEY PROJECT DISCUSSED

Manufacturers in Area Meet in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special) — Co-operation between town officials of the six towns in the Ware River Valley that will be affected by the taking of the Ware River for metropolitan Boston's water supply, and manufacturers in the section, was discussed at a manufacturers' meeting in the Colony Club here this noon. George D. Storrs, town counsel for Ware, who attended the meeting as counsel for one of the manufacturers, introduced the question of co-operative action in protest against the proposed taking of the river.

A. T. Safford of Lowell, engineering expert engaged by the manufacturers to survey the Ware River section and make a study of the effect of the proposed water supply development on the flow, made his report. The details, however, were not divulged.

According to William C. Godfrey of the Indian Orchard Company, chairman of the manufacturers' committee, no definite action will be taken until the report of the special commission appointed to study the Boston water supply problem is given out.

### MR. POWERS' CAREER HONORED BY FRIENDS

Law and Business Leaders Attend Semicentenary

Commemorating his 50 years practice before the Massachusetts bar, several hundred leading members of the "bars" of this State and New Hampshire, and other guests, landed a dagger and reception to Samuel L. Powers, former representative in Congress and chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, at the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

Robert S. Powers, Justice on the Massachusetts Superior Court, acted as toastmaster, and introduced as speakers Frank P. Powers, formerly Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court; Joseph C. Loring, Attorney General; James R. Bent, Attorney General of Massachusetts; Michael J. Murray, Justice in the Municipal Court and the man who nominated Mr. Powers for Congress; George W. Anderson, Judge in the Federal Court; George H. Bingham; Thomas W. Proctor; Leslie P. Snow, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; Charles T. Davis, Justice of the Massachusetts Land Court; Louis P. Cox, Justice in the Massachusetts Superior Court; William M. Prest, Judge of the Suffolk Probate Court; Henry T. Lummus; Christopher T. Callahan, and Frederick Lawton, judges in the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Robert W. Brien, editor of the Boston Herald.

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### NEW RAIL SERVICE OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special) — Operation of the new gasoline-electric supplementary train service between this city, Northampton, and Greenfield began successfully yesterday, apparently meeting the approval of the public. The vehicles developed ample speed and ease of control, the pilot said. Larger cars are soon to be introduced. Those new used gulf trailers.

## PLAN TO HONOR WILSON MEMORY

### State Democrats Prepared to Conduct State-Wide Campaign for Funds

Preliminary plans for the opening of the campaign in Massachusetts in behalf of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Memorial at Staunton, Va., were announced today with the appointment of Charles H. McCollum, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as chairman of the Massachusetts committee.

With the campaign already in progress in other parts of the country in the effort to obtain the \$100,000 needed to complete the project, which will cost \$150,000, the campaign will be hastened in this section.

Appointment of city and town chairmen throughout the State will be made in the immediate future, according to present plans, and an announcement made further of the personnel of the entire state committee.

It is planned to take over Mr. Wilson's birthplace in Staunton and constitute it a memorial which will include furniture of the period, books and periodicals relative to Mr. Wilson and his times, and many other relics which would be interesting to posterity.

It is also planned to restore the church in which Mary Baldwin, Mrs. Wilson's close neighbor, preached, and to build on the site of the college, a Wilson Memorial Hall, the whole to form a complete memorial to the former President.

Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, is chairman of the national advisory committee. Dr. A. M. Fraser, present pastor of the church at Staunton is general chairman of the executive committee.

The national advisory committee is represented in Massachusetts by the following members: Prof. Max Steiner, Boston; Prof. Charles E. Baker, Amherst College; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College; Dr. Henry Morris, of Boston; Prof. John E. Woodley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, and W. T. Greatorex.

**Harvard Negro Poet WINS ANOTHER PRIZE**  
Countee Cullen First on Wyner Bynner List

Countee Cullen, Negro poet, a student at Harvard University, has won the Wyner Bynner Award for Poetry of \$150, according to an announcement made today by the board of judges of the Poetry Society of America. The judges, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the Poetry Society of America, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College; Dr. Henry Morris, of Boston; Prof. John E. Woodley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, and W. T. Greatorex.

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## Honeybees' Help Recognized by Vermont Fruit Producers

Grand Isle County Growers, Who Have Had a Good Year, Believe Busy Little Insect More Valuable Than Commercial Fertilizer in Insuring Good Fruit

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 17 (Special)—Grand Isle County, which is again coming to the front in fruit production, this year's yield of apples being of a high grade and finding a ready market, not only in local and New York markets, but also in Montreal, gives a large amount of the credit to the work of the honeybees which many local producers declare to be as important as fertilizers.

The varieties produced are McIntosh, Red Delicious, Wolf River, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Tolman. With comparatively few exceptions, the growers think that the McIntosh is the most profitable apple to grow. But there are those who still believe in the Baldwin, which is well adapted, and the Rhode Island Greening, which they find local soil adaptation. The Faneuse is still grown, but is not quite so popular.

The Grand Isle Orchard Company at Grand Isle, has a setting of 10,000 trees embracing 25 acres. The first plantings were made in 1912. The varieties are chiefly McIntosh, although there are some Delicious, Wealthy, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Winter Banana, and Yellow Transparent, with a few Ben Davis. Most of the trees were set 42 feet apart, with fillers of plums, or cherries. This orchard has borne several large crops, and the current season will yield 1,500 pounds or more of first class fruit, and in a few years this orchard will turn off nearly a trainload of apples.

Some of the orchardists have a long fence row of unimproved apple trees which most people would have preferred to have eliminated long ago, but which are kept by the Grand Isle growers largely as a means of furnishing pollen for the standard varieties which are more or less sterile. Elmer Hill of South Hero, one of the country's leading growers, says that some native trees bordering his orchard were worth over \$100 to him this year, because of the value of pollen they produced.

## PLAY TOURNAMENT BY LITTLE THEATER

Drama Competition Keen as First Group Is Tested

For the first time in the history of the Little Theater movement in Boston and hereabouts the qualities of the drama and the pantomime are being tried competitively in a Little Theater tournament which opened last evening in the Fine Arts Theater. The tournament will occupy every evening of this week and the successful contestants will be awarded the Walter H. Baker Company trophy. Each evening players from Lynnfield Center, West Somerville and Leominster will present three plays and a pantomime.

Last evening's bill, opening the tournament with an excellent example of what the tournament purports to do, contained three plays and a pantomime, "Girl of the People" carried perhaps in its title an almost Slavic intent. It was, however, a simple and amusing trifé concerned with the activities of an uplift society. In it were employed the various capacities of Miss Dorothy Arlington, Miss Thelma Land, George Page, Frank L. Alcire, Miss Schubert and Walter Webster of the Arlington Players. The whole was fashioned in a pattern of wit and a successful picturing of the utmost possibilities of its theme.

"The Pearl Maker" was a drama of the struggle and ultimate success of an inventor who might have found more sympathy for his aspirations in those about him than he did. The Actor's Playshop was responsible for the able presentation.

An effective example of the intricacies and purposes of the dance pantomime as a department in Little Theater programs appeared in "Pierrot's Serenade" presented by the Connell Dancers.

Judges for the tournament are El Graton Donnelly, Louis Hallett, George Wilson, George Judkins and D. Dorsey Watson.

Last evening's performance is at 8 o'clock sharp and judgments will be announced and the trophy awarded at the close of the week.

## UNDERWRITERS LAUD FIRE DEPARTMENT

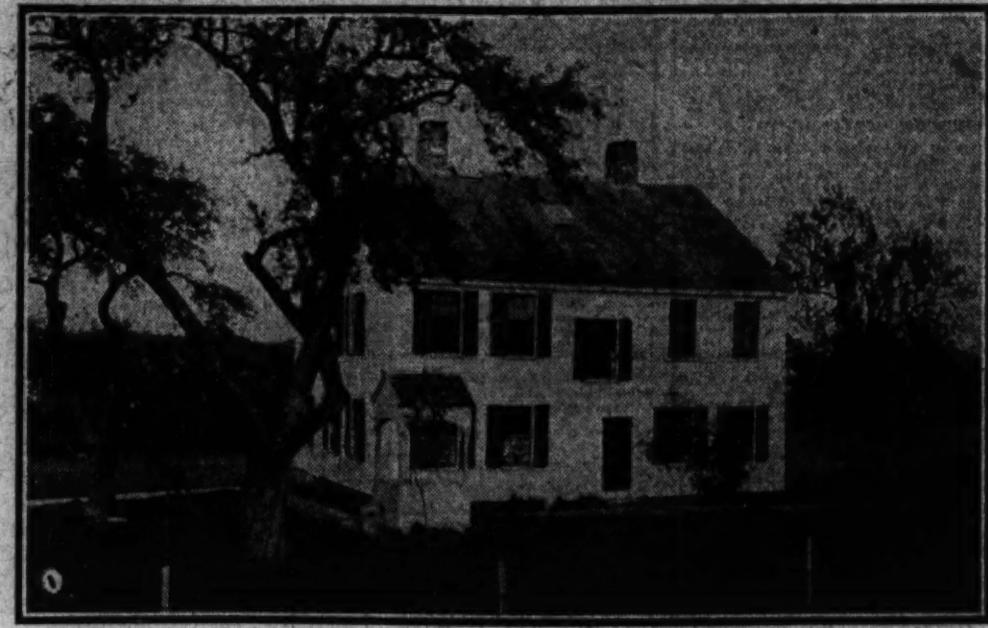
Praise for the Boston Fire Department as capable and progressive and commanded by experienced and competent chief officers is contained in a report of the committee on fire prevention and engineering standards of the national board of fire underwriters received yesterday by Mayor Curley.

"Appointments and promotions are under civil service regulations, which are satisfactory except for certain physical requirements," the report declares. "Pension and retirement provisions are mainly satisfactory, although the high compulsory service limit permits the retention of service members past their period of effectiveness."

The committee recommends that the age for compulsory retirement be reduced from 70 to 65 years, as the member is usually in the engine company and sufficient in number and well distributed, the committee finds, and the engines are in good condition, and well operated. It declares, however, that although there are an unusually large number of ladder companies, ladder service is somewhat deficient on multiple stories in East Boston.

**WAKEFIELD ADOPTS ZONING.** Citizens of Wakefield, at a special town meeting, last night, adopted a zoning law, which was rejected by a large plurality two years ago. The plan provides for a single dwelling residential district, general residence district and several business and industrial districts. The plan will go into effect at once.

## A Popular Shrine for Automobile Tourists in Rhode Island



Home of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary War Leader, in Coventry, Is Preserved by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

## HONOR FRATERNITY ELECTS AT HARVARD

### Phi Beta Kappa to Initiate 8 Juniors and 22 Seniors

Election of 30 new members to the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic fraternity, was announced today. Eight were chosen from the junior class and 22 from the senior class.

Philip E. Moseley of Westfield was elected first marshal of the chapter, and David W. Wallwork of North Andover second marshal.

The new elected members are Juniors—Alston H. Chase, Salem; Sumner W. Elyot, Dorchester; Eugene Eisenmann, New Orleans; Milton L. Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George T. Major, Easthampton; Norman W. Schur, Beachmont; Lewis H. Weinstein, Portland, Me.; Lenson A. Weisberger, New York City.

Seniors—Edward C. Aswell, Tenn.; Allen Van Austin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Benjamin M. Bank, Malden; Louis W. Black, Rochester, N. Y.; Stewart S. Cairns, Chelsea; Samuel H. Checkler, Lynn; Hoyt R. Gale, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lester Ginsburg, Dorchester; Douglas H. Gordon, Baltimore, Md.; Henry M. Hart Jr., Spokane, Wash.; James MacL. Hawkes, East Lynn; Israel Klein, Boston; Stanley J. Knutson, Worcester; Chester T. Lane of Richmond, England; Harold J. M. Lason of New York City; Antonio Ortega of Huamaca, Puerto Rico; Oscar M. Shatz, Washington, D. C.; Eliot B. Spalding, Cambridge; Julie E. Stocker, Detroit, Mich.; Kirke M. White, Oswego, N. Y.; Dean E. Wood, Kansas City, Mo.; Redmond S. Wright of Chicago, Ill.

## HEIFER CLUB WINS CHARTER OAK CUP

### Connecticut Boys Have Received Many Prizes

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 17 (Special)—The Middlesex County Purebred Heifer Club has been awarded the Charter Oak Cup for the most outstanding achievement among 4-H clubs at the Connecticut State Fair this year. The cup is offered by Henry Trumbull, the award being made by George John H. Trumbull, brother of the donor.

The club was organized in 1923, under the direction of Sidney A. Edwards of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau and A. R. Merrill of the extension service of the Connecticut Agricultural College. The club has made a record that is notable for the results obtained, not only in Connecticut, but throughout the country. Many winnings have been made at the state fair and the Eastern States Exposition. The number of purebred animals kept on the home farms by the members has been increased, and has also the average milk production per cow. The club has been called by Earl Cooper, field agent of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, one of the three best Holstein clubs in the United States.

The basis of the award of the Charter Oak Club was the three phases of the club's work: The quality of exhibits displayed, the completeness of the secretary's notebook, and the statement of the club's accomplishment.

The officers of the club are: President, Russell Anderson, Cromwell; vice-president, E. L. Brook, Middletown; secretary, Winfield Kelsey, Middletown; treasurer, Richard Ackerman, Middletown.

## YALE UNIVERSITY BUYS CLAY LIBRARY

### Copies of Babylonian Tablets in Collection

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17 (Special)—The library of the Rev. Prof. Albert T. Clay of Yale University, eminent Assyriologist and Babylonian scholar and founder of the American School of Oriental Research, Bagdad, has been bought by Yale University for the university library.

The collection, consisting of 1,400 volumes of carefully selected technical books, copies of Babylonian tablets, and most of the journals and periodicals needed by students of Assyriology and Babylonian literature and of the national board of fire underwriters received yesterday by Mayor Curley.

Professor Clay was appointed William L. Lazar professor of Assyriology and Babylonian literature at Yale in 1910, and in 1912 was also made curator of the Babylonian collection. Previously he had been a member of the faculty of University of Pennsylvania.

## BIG GRAIN SHIPMENT GOING FROM BOSTON

The largest single shipment of grain taken from Boston in months will go out in the holds of the Leyland Line steamship Devonian sailing from East Boston on Saturday for Liverpool. Nearly 250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat have been booked for the steamer, and in the work loading the grain is now in progress at Pier 4 B & M docks, East Boston. At least three cars of ex-lake grain from Buffalo reached the terminal yesterday, and was placed in elevator, and 15 carloads came in today.

It is believed that this marks the resumption of the shipment of cereal from the port of Boston, which for some time has been dormant, and for which the Maritime Association has been striving for some time. The Devonian will also take out a large amount of general cargo.

## CITY COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Approval of Mayor Curley's contract with the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange for the city to occupy the second floor of Quincy Market for 10 years at an annual rental of about \$12,500 was voted yesterday by the city council, at a special session. The council also voted an appropriation of \$80,000 and \$60,000 for East Bostonerry improvements.

## MOTION PICTURES

### "The Road to Yesterday"

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Emmy Theater, preview showing of "The Road to Yesterday," a motion picture adapted by Jessie MacPherson and Marie Belilis Dins from the play by Marie Belilis Dins and Evelyn G. Sutherland, directed by Cecil B. de Mille for Producers Distributing Corporation.

Mr. de Mille has chosen for this first personally directed picture from his newly organized and independently managed company at Culver City a story that gives him ample opportunity for the special effects he knows so well how to evoke on the screen. The story is a double-barreled one, with half of it running its course among twentieth century settings and the other half dragging back into a picturesque epoch of doublets and hose and coaches and jousts. There is much asserter of mysterious forces and strange motives in "The Road to Yesterday," and there is an abundant use of symbolic emblems and devices to aid the unfoldment and import of the Ouida-like story; but the success of the picture lies rather in the elaborate development of two or three major incidents than in any summoning of eerie mood.

Somehow or other it does not seem to matter much what the various characters might have been to each other at some remote period, or in what way they settle their various differences of today. They never seem quite real at any time. What seems count is the effective way in which Mr. de Mille has managed to sustain the interest of the audience in the picture but it must be said again that he is a master of ornamentation.

This film is bound to swing into popular favor by virtue of its spectacular appeal and its few heightened moments. In softness of mood or subtlety of narration it leaves much to be desired. Many of the opening scenes are wanting in a kind of taste that Mr. de Mille should have no trouble in capturing if he but take a first stand for more reasonable interiors, costumes, and appointments. He clings to gizmos of a thoroughly outmoded sort, and it does his pictures more harm than he knows. "Serving the suburbs" may be all very well from a purely boxoffice point of view but it tends to vitiate producer's output beyond any original estimate. Mr. Schildkrat lends his picturesque presence to the picture but it must be said again that he is a master of ornamentation.

"The Road to Yesterday" is a picture that stands out in the screen. Beside Mr. de Mille's work in quite excellent the cast employs such well-known players as Jeta Goudal, Vera Reynolds, and Trista Fright.

**MUSIC**

### Amy Ward Durfee

Amy Ward Durfee, contralto, gave a song recital at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. A string quartet made up of musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra shared with her in a performance of Respighi's "Il Tramonto," heard for the first time in Boston. Ferdinand Thillois and Hans Werner played the violin parts, Arthur Fiedler the viola, and Carl Barth the violoncello.

"Il Tramonto" is based on an Italian version of Shelley's "The Sunsets." The music follows the text closely and evenly, depending on the picture of the sunset, the color contrast, and shading rather than dramatic climax for effectiveness.

The voice part proceeds in a smoothly patterned line of melody, at times becoming almost an obligation to the strings.

Another success derives from a combination of voice and quartet rather than an act of its own. The quartet, made up of musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, shared with her in a performance of Respighi's "Il Tramonto," heard for the first time in Boston. Ferdinand Thillois and Hans Werner played the violin parts, Arthur Fiedler the viola, and Carl Barth the violoncello.

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## PROPOSED BULB BAN PROTESTED

Experts Testify That No Harm Results From Narcissus

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Professional gardeners, amateurs of all grades, commercial florists and persons generally interested met in large numbers today in the National Museum to ask that the proposed amendment on narcissus and other bulbs be postponed until there should be at least a better understanding of the situation. The hearing was held before the Federated Horticultural Board, which had recommended the order because of the alleged menace from certain pests being brought into the country on the flower bulbs and which were said to be communicated to vegetables, especially to onions.

Mrs. Harold J. Pratt of Glen Cove, Long Island, representing the Associated American Garden Clubs, said that the sentiment of the members making up the amateur garden clubs of the country was overwhelmingly opposed to the embargo and did not oppose the statement that it would continue to import bulbs until a more effective plan for the protection of all plants and the well-being of gardens in general than the members of the American Garden Club. They would not oppose any measure which would be proposed if they felt it were justified by conditions but a census of gardens did not so prove.

### Saw Bulbs in Holland

Mrs. Eaton of the Plainfield, N. J., Garden Club, declared that she had grown bulbs near other plants and had never had any bad results. Last summer she visited the Holland, and was impressed with the meticulous care given the bulbs for export.

The report of the New England branch of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, presented by Mrs. Robert A. Ware, declared that Quarantine No. 37 is the basis of much misunderstanding, and urged that it be modified.

Conditions in the United States will not be well heeded if this order goes into effect. D. L. Melintosh, sardiner and estate superintendent, declared. He had planted hundreds of thousands of imported narcissus and had never seen any of the insects complained of, had grown them in plots adjoining vegetables and had no trouble.

### Law Amendment Repudiated

There has been intimation that at least one of these three will resign if the President requests it, but whether the others might decline on the ground of their responsibility to Congress under the law rather than the Executive is a matter of speculation.

Indication that Mr. Coolidge has more or less definitely decided to sign an amendment of the law to bring about a more strict control of operation and handling of the Government fleet was seen in the announcement by Wesley L. James (R.), Senator of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee, after conferring with the President, that he would introduce at the coming session a bill to carry out that purpose. His bill would retain regional representation for the board, but with only semi-judicial, regulatory, and a few policy functions.

primaries held to nominate candidates for the municipal election to be held Dec. 8, because of the terrible turnout during the intensive campaign of the past few weeks. Mayor Michael J. O'Hearn is opposed for renomination by the Republicans by Christian Nease, State Senator, whom the present mayor defeated by 881 votes in a three-cornered primary contest two years ago. On the Democratic side, John J. Walsh, choice of a committee of 50 Democrats, is opposed by James F. Grace for the mayoralty nomination. The polls opened at 11 o'clock, and will close at 8 p.m.

## LAW AID SOUGHT IN SHIP TANGLE

United Control Is Plan of President—Mr. Haney Not to Be Reappointed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Institution that President Coolidge is looking toward a possible realignment of the Shipping Board personnel with a view to giving effect to his views on ship operations are emphasized by the disclosure that he will not reappoint Bert E. Haney, Democrat of Oregon, as a member.

Mr. Haney, who is serving under a recess appointment, has refused to resign from the board at the President's request. Mr. Coolidge also joined with the majority in voting in opposition to the Executive's desire that the board turn over control of ship operations to the Fleet Corporation president and in voting to oust Leigh C. Palmer from that office.

Other Changes Possible  
The President's decision not to seek Mr. Haney's appointment to the Senate came recently and was made known to Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, a supporter of the commissioner, and at the same time there was growing indication that the President soon might call for other board resignations.

E. C. Plummer and W. S. Benson, commissioners, have both been prominent in the fight on Mr. Palmer and the one-man control plan favored by the President and his advisers. With these, another mentioned as among those who may be asked to retire, is T. V. O'Connor, chairman, who voted to return to the board the operating control it had transferred to Mr. Palmer at the President's request, although he refrained from voting to remove him.

Law Amendment Repudiated

There has been intimation that at least one of these three will resign if the President requests it, but whether the others might decline on the ground of their responsibility to Congress under the law rather than the Executive is a matter of speculation.

Indication that Mr. Coolidge has more or less definitely decided to sign an amendment of the law to bring about a more strict control of operation and handling of the Government fleet was seen in the announcement by Wesley L. James (R.), Senator of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee, after conferring with the President, that he would introduce at the coming session a bill to carry out that purpose. His bill would retain regional representation for the board, but with only semi-judicial, regulatory, and a few policy functions.

PIERIAN CLUB ALUMNI ORGANIZE ORCHESTRA

Alumni of the Pierian Sodality of 1898 of Harvard have organized an orchestra in their own Albert R. Jackwick '98 to play for the Pierian.

The orchestra is under the direct supervision of the Pierian Sodality Alumni, but an invitation to join the orchestra is extended to all Harvard men.

Concerts are to be given in Boston and vicinity this season. Two sessions octet the formation of the graduate orchestra: the desire on the part of the Pierians to increase still further the prestige of their ancient society in musical circles, and the desire to continue their playing even though graduated from their Alma Mater.

RECEPTION FOR LIBRARIAN

The Special Libraries Association of Boston will hold its third meeting of the year, next Monday, into a dinner and reception in honor of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who last summer was elected president of the American Library Association.

The board admits that the pests complained of are now so widespread that possibly bulb importation may not add to the injury. Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, ordered a review of the subject to determine what action should be taken.

The office of Plant Inspection states that during the autumn of 1925 a more careful examination than had been made before indicated that the infestation was more extensive than had formerly been reported.

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## ISSUES PLANNED BY DEMOCRATS

Link With "Liberal" Faction of Republican Party Is Seen as Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Construction of a program which will appeal to the electorate in the 1928 congressional campaign and form a substantial background for the presidential contest of 1928 is the effort of Democratic national leaders who have been conferring here during the last few days. Coupled with the constructive and positive character of the program itself, the strategy of the party will be to initiate or to assist in initiating a series of investigations during the approaching session of Congress.

Democratic policies are to undergo reexamination and realignment. It is anticipated, if the party is to meet with success, and the Democrats are alert to find openings in the armor of the ruling party. High cost of living, tariff, and aircraft investigations, the Mitchell trial, the investigation of the does of the Shenandoah, the alien property custodian's office, are among the subjects mentioned as constituting major openings for reexamination.

Democrats to "Liberal"

According to the conferees of the leading of the minority party have been Francis J. Garret, Representative from Tennessee; John N. Gardner, Representative from Texas, ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee; C. C. Coolidge, Representative from Arkansas; Franklin M. Low, ranking minority member of the Finance Committee of the Senate; Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, and Claude A. Swanson, Senator from Virginia.

Linking operations with progressive and liberal members of the Republican Party in the House and Senate will not be ignored by the leaders of the minority party, it is hinted. Strong appeal will be made in the projected program of the leaders to the liberal sentiment of the country, without going to the limit of driving the party over to the ultra-radical sentiment.

Party Unity Sought  
Leadership of the Democratic Party rests with the Senate and House minority chieftains to a great extent at least. Of those leaders are conscious, and they are striving to bring order out of chaos and bring together the disintegrated elements of their party.

Supporting the investigations already initiated by the independent Republicans of Congress, the Democrats will, in making for the investigations in which they are interested, make every effort to appeal to the immigrant elements of the minority party. In this it is hoped that they will gain support from the far and middle western states, particularly the more radical farm states.

Nonpartisan reports to Congress on the aircraft and shipping board investigation have been attempted recently, but it is said that the Democrats have scouted these attempts.

It being their view that such a report would be a virtual "smothering" of the various factors brought out.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Debt of Literature to Pedestrianism

ATELY, with Christopher Morley's fine essay on "The Art of Walking" for starting point, I have been questing in the archives of literature to discover, if I could, the specific relationship which seems to exist between pedestrianism and literature. It seems to be that not yet has literature fully acknowledged its debt to pedestrianism. For point to this remark let me quote you a letter of Charlotte Bronte. "The moors," she writes, "were great exercise this summer; Emily and I walked out on them partly." Some poet of a later day revealed for us the worth of those moorland rambles in the following verse:

"About these well-beloved moors Rich with the purple-bloom, The Brontës roamed; Their spirits high with childish fun and glee."

Or muted and somber as their native hills, Inspired ever by the vision, they Wrought with the finest of the soul."

Mr. Morley phrases this intimate relationship in the rather blunt way that "sometimes it seems as though literature were a co-produce of legs and heads."

It is only fair to Mr. Morley to say that he arrives evidently at this tentative conclusion with regard especially to English literature, and having followed his reasoning have concluded that in this particular case things are as they seem. He reminds us that "the Victorians were great walkers," but Charles Coleman Stoddard, taking a wider sweep, would have us include Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, Drummond of Hawthornden and Chaucer in this goodly company. And since the measure of fact seems proven in the conclusions of Mr. Stoddard it overrules the fancy of Mr. Morley that "walking as a fine art was not much practiced before the eighteenth century." Since Mr. Stoddard is right it accords with the nature of things as they should be that the first great work of English literature, which has remained a favorite through the centuries, should be the story of a pilgrimage. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" is a parable of English character and customs through the centuries.

For a brief essay it will be well for us not to stay upon disputed ground. We have facts enough and to spare to prove our thesis when we give our attention to the "Victorian era." Writing in the middle of the last century Philip Gilbert Hamerton has this to say in his "Intellectual Life": "The physical and intellectual lives are not incompatible. I may go farther and affirm that the physical activity of men eminent in literature has added abundance to their material and energy to their style." Citing Wordsworth as a case in point he tells us that "wherever he happened to be, he explored the whole neighborhood on foot, looking into every nook and cranny of it, and not only the immediate neighborhood, but extended tracts of country; and in this way he met with much of his material." Scott is also shown to be of the

goodly company of pedestrians who made their walking contribute to their literary work. He was both a pedestrian and an equestrian traveler, having often, as he tells us, walked thirty miles or ridden a hundred miles in those rich and beautiful districts which afterward proved to him such a mine of literary wealth."

The more one looks into this matter of the effect of walking upon literature as it relates itself to the Victorians in particular the more it is evident that walking was then practiced as an art of living whose worth would be found in literature with slight modification to suit the particular case it might be said that the habit of Southey was the habit of all. Of his son he told that "he rose at six, and worked regulary after breakfast until two, when the daily walk was taken, no matter what the weather might be, often hand in hand if the day was fine."

The virtue of pedestrianism for literature has been well stated by DeQuincey in his well-known pronouncement concerning Wordsworth with whom he walked many a mile over hill and dale. He calculates that "Wordsworth must have traveled a distance of one hundred and seventy-five thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand English miles—a mode of exertion . . . to which he was indebted for much of what is most excellent in his writings."

And because men walked and observed as they walked of how many can the last seen be? I will not ask us the question we see the need in the interest of ordered thought, of putting the question in the negative. Would there have been any Ruskin, Dickens, Burns, Tennyson, Stevenson, Meredith, Hardy, to mention no others, had they not used a walking stick as well as a pen? Were I believer in fairy lore I could be easily persuaded that the pens of the masters were but the transformed walking sticks they had used in their walking to and fro upon the earth. This I do know that the point of their pens wandered all the more freely over the page because they had walked so freely in the great out-of-doors.

Now that we have come to the goal of our endeavor one is tempted to pause a while over specific cases for added proof. Already I have given a catalogue of names any one of which could be followed to this point. My choice will be for this occasion, Ruskin. What a delightful picture Marshall Mather has drawn for us of the boy Ruskin, riding in the specially made seat at the rear of his father's post chaise. Then, so his biographer tells us:

"Whenever some lovely landscape opened out before him he (the father) would stop and call the child's attention to its beauties. Now and then alighting from the chaise they would together stroll along some bypath and, hedgerow, looking into the beauty of a flower or gazing in rapture at some lovely nook where nature had lavished her richest gifts of fern and foliage."

This I call education in the grand tradition. With such a training we are not unprepared to read that "it was in an evening walk from the garden terrace of Schaffhausen that [Ruskin's] destiny was fixed in all that was to be sacred and useful."

The voluminous writings of Ruskin on art were the rich overflow gathered in "his passionate pilgrimages to Skiddaw, Snowdon, to the Jungfrau and Mont Blanc." Once men spoke of the philosopher's stone, but I think it well to speak of the philosopher's stick. Literature is much in debt to the walker.

Now, while writing this I have become conscious of a restlessness within myself. Pausing to question its meaning I find an urge within and a call without. A frost-tinted wood with a sand-banked stream is calling. Having given rightful praise to the fact of pedestrianism as an ally of literature it yet remains for me to pay special tribute. It is time to take a walk. I cry you: Farewell.

F. S.

## The Stars in Their Courses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The stars! The silent, scintillating stars!

The silent?—Ah! Is not that because Our ears are dinned by syncopated jars.

The jangling noises from the brassy jaws.

Of mammon and its satellites?

But listen in the forest hush When trees are bare, when sleep the thrush And all the quirling birds are still. Then looking up through fretted frits Of twigs hemmed on the robe celestial.

You hear the night's dress rustling past.

You hear, Ah there! just at the last, The strains that cannot be terrestrial.

Thus as the stars against Sisera fought.

When Barak, fired by Deborah's thought,

Released his brethren, so all truth's light

That comes to make this dark world bright.

Aids men and maidens in their endeavor.

And soon the morning stars they hear.

And sing with sons from every sphere.

In unity that knows no severing.

Reuben Pogson.

## Sincerity

The power of genius is essentially the same as the disconcerting quality of sincerity when brought face to face with false pretensions. The rest of us are constant' peeling off new wrappings which conceal us from ourselves, and finding that yesterday we acted a part; but the genius is he who has arrived at the basis of his nature and whose morrow belies not his yesterday. Genius is that fire which kindles only the altars of sincerity. . . . In literature it is a rare power of leaning one's whole weight on the pen.—John Eglington, in "Anglo-Irish Essays."

"Sunday evening at eight, then," he leisure, he said, before the others repeated as we said good by . . .

"A. E."s house is the second in a connected row of modest brick dwellings which stand each behind its small inclosed plot of greenery in Rathgar Avenue. Rathgar Avenue is not in any way ostentatious. Between the tram line and the house—a matter of a hundred yards—one passes a grocery shop, a contractor's office, a sweet shop, and a boot-mender's . . .

I turned into an iron gate, climbed a few old steps which might have been precarious in the dark, and knocked. A quick, youthful footstep was heard, the door opened, and "A. E." behind the friendly Thackerayan barricade of beard and spectacles again stood holding out his hand.

It was just eight, no one else was there. I could see the paintings at

can imagine, all crumpled up into six miles of coast."

All manner of elements were there, he said—land's ends, wide coasts, cliffs, picturequesque houses, fences, gates . . . The gates of Donegal! One could spend a lifetime studying the gates there, and not be finished even then!

First there was the most primitive gate, which was made merely by tearing down part of the wall of a field and building it up again when the cattle had passed through. When the rebuilding process seemed to be too much work, a piece of gorse was simply put into the hole in the wall. Then the gate was made of two three poles were laid across the opening. Then, too, people would be having beds, and there is nothing better for a gate than an old bed, except, of course, a swinging gate.

"There is still another I have seen," added "A. E." "and that is made of two thin, forked, vertical sticks with another stick laid across the top. The beasts go up to it, but they do not attempt to force it with their horns. All these gates are still to be seen in Donegal."

He had interrupted himself several times to let people in and to introduce them—Mrs. Russell, a few writers, a playwright or two, an American named Arthur whose grandfather was once President of the United States, professor from Trinity College, and so on of Dublin's literary household. The party divided itself into small groups and, as chronicler, underwent the painful experience of knowing that "A. E. just beyond my ears' horizon, was dropping golden, roseate phrases.—Harold Speakman, in The Bookman (New York).

## Song

## Written for The Christian Science Monitor

of God, so the so-called man of disobedience is the child of the devil, or evil, the one, subject to spirit, the other an hypothetical illusion. "Know ye not," says Paul, "that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

Just as the belief that two and two make five must be deprived of all semblance to actuality, so the belief in man as subject to sin, sickness, and death must be proved unreal, untrue. Such reasoning brings us face to face with the logical truth behind John's statement, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

The mere suggestion that we can come before the presence of God with singing while approaching man, His image and likeness, with criticism, faultfinding, fear, jealousy, hate, and the like, shows a gross ignorance of the truth of being. It is our business at all times and under all circumstances to prove that man is Godlike; and when the arguments of evil present themselves for acceptance, either about ourselves or about others, it is our duty to put each one out as an enemy which would separate man from his unity with good. This is not a hard problem to solve when we see devil as the lie, the child of devil. Destroy the belief of man's separation from God and the arguments of evil collapse.

On page 14 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

This statement is being made practically today through the understanding and demonstration of Christian Science throughout the whole world, in the professions, in industry. It is the revelation of the spiritual idea as taught by Jesus and explained by Mrs. Eddy, and it is gradually dispelling the evidence of the sinful, unhappy, discordant beliefs of the flesh. The song of songs is the genuine appreciation, through right thinking and right living, of the fact that man is the spiritual child of God, and that God, Spirit, is the one and only creator of man.

## Comrades of the Field

Copyright William Heid, Edinburgh



## St. Paul in the Kentucky Mountains

## Three Old Toilers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They were three old toilers beneath a wide sky, Rough old toilers with a rough field at their feet and rough, lovely air in their manes.

They talked together as the country talks, without sound, but with much meaning;

the method adopted by all who are in complete mutual understanding; who have pulled together up and down

and out and back again,

and seen the furrows grow and the seasons pass.

Three old comrades

with blinkers wide apart,

and a look of gentle understanding in their great, mild eyes.

D. A. Lovell.

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## The Attic Plain

At Megara the wise traveller from the Isthmus calls a halt. It is the half-way house to Athens, and from here the second stage is a full day's march, and long at that. The road runs between the hills and see over dusty, sun-scorched flats. First the frontier is passed, then the small hillocks of Eleusis, and at length the traveller is pushing up the steep incline and through the struggling pinewoods of Attica—till there comes a moment when the road sweeps clear of the trees, and as it goes down the downward slope, the eye may catch a spread wide beneath, the first sudden vision of the Attic plain.

The plain is long and narrow. From range to range of the hills between which it lies, the distance is something short of ten miles, perhaps twenty.

Confronting us across the plain rises the bold blunt outline of Hyettum; in contour like

our Sussex downs, but higher, grander and less smooth. Sheep are grazed on its summit where the heather, they say, is the best food for bees in the world; and the Alonos, alone, excepted (whatever that may be).

Far away on our left, the north end of the plain is closed in by a mountain of lively angularity. This is Pentelikon; its marble has no equal; the white streaks on its sides are the famous quarries. The mass of it is milky blue in the summer haze; bluer still with a full rich colour that starries Northern eyes, the sea stretches away on our right. There are islands in it, and ships. The plain fixed between these limits is perhaps twenty.

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# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C. S. B.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lecture, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Solution of the World's Problems," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Street.

The lecture was introduced by Blas Knapp, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

**Friends:**

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I welcome back to the platform one of our old-time friends. We know of the good work he has always done, and we are glad to hear the new message he has for us this evening. Judging from his past record, we are sure that he brings a message that will set forth the practical advantage of Christian Science in our daily lives.

Christianity has always brought wisdom and inspiration to those who were ready for it. Consecrated men and women have kept the spark of Christianity alive throughout the centuries, and they have been characterized more or less by its practical wisdom.

I shall long remember an outstanding example of such wisdom which was once shown by Paul Kruger, the great leader of his people in South Africa. His granddaughter had become a Christian Scientist, and, keenly realizing the significance of his wisdom, she told me the following incident: "Two brothers who were left an inheritance and were unable to agree upon its division, finally consented to leave the settlement of the master with President Kruger. He took the case under advisement for a while, and then gave the following decision: 'The elder brother should divide the inheritance into two parts. The younger brother should have first choice of the two parts. Surely this was the wisdom of Solomon.'

Christian Science teaches us to use this same wisdom in the ordinary affairs of life, but it further adds this wisdom to the health of the body, just as Jesus did. The wisdom of Christian Science teaches us the un wisdom of sickness, sin and death, and points the way out of them.

The lecturer for this evening will indicate to you some of the milestones along the way of this practical wisdom. He is a member of the Board of Lecturist of this Church, and I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston.

Mr. Dunn spoke substantially as follows:

You have noticed many times without fail, a certain inscription over exits from buildings and cars which reads: "This Way Out." Often have I wished that I might write below this the words "Christian Science," for every student of this great subject realizes more and more that the understanding and practical application of the Science of Christianity affords the only definite way out of the many problems which confront and perplex humanity today.

Nineteen centuries ago the great Teacher of Nazareth pointed the way out of human discords, and rightfully has ever been called "The Way-shower." But have mortals really accepted Jesus as the practical Way-shower out of sightless sin? Have they looked on him as the greatest healer of disease that the world has ever known? Have they realized that on the shores of the Galilean lake were given scientific rules which put into operation would solve here and now the knotty problems of human existence, of capital and labor, of supply and demand, problems of men and of nations? In a word, have mortals been turning naturally to the teachings of Jesus to find present-day salvation from evil?

**Present-Day Salvation**

If a bit of personal reminiscence is permissible, I would say that our family, though conscientious church-goers, always never supposed their sense of Christianity capable of supplanting their quinine and salol in a case of sickness. Such a thought would have been labeled speedily as far-fetched and not common sense. Quite unconsciously, I am sure, we exemplified the sentiment of the man who said that religion was an excellent thing if not carried too far, and was not allowed to interfere with the practical affairs of life! But because we did not carry our religion far enough and allow it to permeate the innermost details of daily experience, we encountered seemingly insolvable problems of sickness, of lack, and other forms of inharmony. It was not an uncommon sight to see a member of our family return from church, go promptly to bed, and call for some strong medicine to enable her to overcome a severe headache caused by overwrought emotions. We knew not in those days that emotionalism was the product of the carnal mind, and not of the divine Mind, and that the simple, sweet message of Christ: Jesus should heal headaches and still the turbulent emotions. In fact, the good news brought by Christian Science to a suffering world is that a scientific understanding of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth can begin this very day to untangle our snarls and find answers to our many human problems; that Christianity must not only save men from a future hell, but from a present hell—the hell of sickness, lack, fear, hate, and all its unlovely specters; that however, the reign of harmony is possible, in ever-increasing degree here and now.

**An Instance of Jesus' Healing**

Let us consider for a moment one of the many examples given in the scriptures. Jesus' simple and yet so commanding handling of a problem of sickness. Take one of his early healings as recorded in Luke's gospel. He is besought to help the mother of Simon's wife, who is seemingly gravely ill. Apparently the Master makes no inquiries as to the symptoms, does not ask for the cause of the malady, nor does he desire to take her temperature or feel her pulse. Let us see what happened, as recorded by

Luke. "And he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her; and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." There was no period of convalescence; no gradual abating of the fever, nor slow recovery of strength, and the great Healer did not caution her about her diet and warn her not to eat too much. "Immediately she arose and ministered unto them." In the records of its 4000 years, medicine cannot find such an astounding cure of fever wrought through any of its material methods. And yet Christ Jesus did the same miracle. He rebuked the fever—the fever, "and it left her; and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." The answer to this question: "What is truth?" is not well called "the Key to the Scriptures".

**The Basis of Christian Science**

Webster defines the word "truth" as the "real state of things; fact; reality; actual being or nature." Now in order to find the "real state of things" and man's "actual being or nature," Mrs. Eddy very properly leads thought to the contemplation of the opening chapter of the Bible.

The chapter in the Christian Science textbook entitled "Genesis" contains without doubt the most remarkable spiritual interpretation of Scripture extant. It emphasizes the fact that in the first and second chapters of Genesis are to be found two separate and distinct records of creation: the first dealing with the spiritual, real creation of God, and the second setting forth an allegory illustrative of a material conception of God and man. On the facts of being set forth in the first chapter, however, the Christian Scientist takes his stand.

**The Goodness of Creation**

What a glorious picture of creation is drawn in this opening chapter of the Old Testament! No evil is here, no fear, no sickness, sin, nor death; but as each object of God's handiwork appears, we find that "God saw that it was good." How could it otherwise, when the very words of the creator, God, mean, in the Saxon good? Now Jesus has taught us that God is Spirit, the opposite of the material, and Science and Health amplify this with the statement that "Spirit must be Mind, the all-knowing intelligence." So in the first chapter of Genesis we find that the creator, infinite Mind or Spirit, which is infinitely good, is creating man and the universe like Himself. The great First Cause, being good, the effect must be good. We read: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth." And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good.

**Spiritual Versus Material Creation**

"But," may interpose someone at this point, "does not this refer to the Adam-man mentioned in the next chapter?" Let the Scriptures answer this query. We read in the first chapter of Genesis, "We read that the man of the ground, was material and base, and living (material) soul, apparently capable of knowing good and evil; whereas the man of the first chapter is not material but mental, spiritual, for he is made in the likeness of God, Spirit-Mind, and has been given dominion over all things. These two records of creation are as far apart as the poles."

**The Adam-Dream**

There is to be found in the second chapter of Genesis a simple statement that apparently has been overlooked by theologians and Biblical scholars all these years, a statement, however, of vast import, for it tells us in a few words all we need to know about Adam and materiality. The verse reads: "But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." And then with the coming of a mist apparently created man capable of sinning, being sick and dying. In Science and Health (p. 522) Mrs. Eddy describes this mist as "mystification," the opposite of understanding. So, while the man of the first chapter of Genesis proceeds from God, the all-knowing Mind, the Adam-man comes with mystification, and is formed of dust. Soon we read that a deep sleep falls upon Adam, and here in another point that many have overlooked, there is no mention of the fact that Adam ever awakened! So in the textbook (p. 309) Mrs. Eddy refers to material sense as the "Adam-dream," in which all mankind seems to be enmeshed, and from which it needs to be awakened.

**Seeing the Truth About Man**

In the book of Ecclesiastes the distinction between God's man and the material concept is clearly drawn, when we read: "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." A little child had listened to the reading of that verse, and it had impressed him greatly. Shortly after he found his grandmother had taken to her bed, and seemed to be failing. The little fellow appeared perplexed for a time, finally went to the bed and said gravely: "Grandmother, don't you know that God made you up right? He did not make you up wrong?" This then is the glorious truth that mortals are learning in Christian Science: that mankind need only turn from the mist—the evidence of the material sense—to the great spiritual facts of being as stated in the first chapter of Genesis to find the truth which maketh free. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 171): "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the world through Christ, Truth, man will see with the eyes of divine Science the gates of Paradise of which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study biography to learn how much of a man he is."

**The Origin of Evil**

Here the question may be raised, "If you insist that the truth about man is that he is spiritual and not material, where does this material or Adam-sense of things come from?" When Christian Science states that material sense is only another name for the Adam-dream, it says all that there is to be said on the subject: One does not analyze a dream, one merely awakes out of it; and when one is thoroughly awake, he pursues his dream-phantom no further. The question as to the seeming origin of evil can be answered therefore only by spiritual awakening and growth in understanding. When one has a clear-cut proof of healing in Christian Sci-

ence; when some picture of discord which has seemed so real and powerful has faded into nothingness before the blaze of Truth; then and not until then will this question be satisfactorily answered. Along this line an almost humorous passage of Scripture is to be found in the book of Job. You remember that there was a day when the sons of God were supposed to present themselves before the Lord, and the record states that Satan came also among them. Then the Lord says to Satan: "Whence comest thou?" Hear the blessings which have come to us since we have known Christian Science." Proof after proof of God's care and protection was cited, but no sound came from the bed. "Now," continued the husband, "let us thank God for the healings we know others have had." A voice from the bed joined him in this, for it was easy to remember other people's healings. "And now we come to our greatest cause for gratitude," said the husband. "Let us thank God, as did Jesus at the tomb of Lazarus, that the Father has heard our prayer and thank Him that we are whole and free, no matter what the material senses are reporting. Thank Him that the law of God is the only law that we are to obey, and that this serpent of sin has no power over us. Thank Him that this error is only going on. Thank Him that we are awake!" By this time the wife was working with him, and after possibly fifteen minutes he put his hand on the brow through which you get in the hole through which you get in. He was moist. The eyes were bright. The fever had gone, never to return. Gratitude, therefore, may be said to be the sign that one truly has reached the realization of the truth which he declares.

**Calling Evil a Lie**

Here then is the Christian Scientist's warrant for denouncing evil a lie, a fraudulent sense, and never the product of a loving and all-wise Father. This does not mean, however, that the intelligent Christian Scientist lightly waves evil to one side, and says, "Oh, there is no sin, no worry about it." He is taught to handle the serpent of sin, and to turn him, not to let him have his way. It confers no satisfaction, and then turning from it with loathing, if not with tears of repentance. In no one thing does Christian Science prove itself more divine than in its combined sternness and compassion in its treatment of sin. We read in the textbook, "Expose and denounce the claims of evil and disease in all their forms, but never in reality in them" (p. 447). Ah, there is the task difficult to the average mortal, accustomed as he is to according power and reality to evil, and condemnation to the sinner rather than to the sin. Yet nothing short of this can be termed true Christian healing of sin.

**An Example of Jesus' Healing of Sin**

Take for example Jesus' healing of the woman taken in adultery. The self-righteous scribes and Pharisees endeavor to secure from the Master indorsement of their hard rule of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he stops and writes on the ground, making no reply. Finally, in response to their inquiry, he says, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." And again he leans forward and with his finger traces words in the sand. Tradition has it that Jesus wrote the secret sins of the accusers, and they are by one stole quietly away when their evil doings were unobscured. It is not comforting to note, at this point, that the Master wrote these sins in sand instead of chiseling them in a rock? Then the Scripture tells us that he lifted up himself and saw none but the woman, and then delivered that message of compassion: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." What did Jesus see when he "lifted up himself"? Certainly not a sinning, weak, imperfect daughter of Adam, but the sinless, spotless image of God, which had just seemed hidden by the Adam-mist, and his recognition of the truth of being dispelled the false picture and set the captive free. Having discerned in the woman's thought true repentance and turning from sin, the Master unsaw the evil; in other words, he separated man from evil, and thus took away its seeming power.

**The Cause of Disease**

Let us now consider the application of the truth of being, as revealed in Christian Science, to a case of sickness. In the first place, the Scientist does not mean to see the patient's tongue, but in diversity which is in his thought. He has learned in the textbook that "Fear, ignorance, or sin" is the cause of all disease (Science and Health, p. 412), so he goes at once to the root of the difficulty. The material physician becomes greatly concerned over the presence of this germ, or of that infection; but does he see the germs of fear, of despair, of heartache, or condemnation that are the actual cause of the discord? As for surgery, only the sword of Spirit, the Word of God, can truly remove the poison-cells of hate and fear from the human consciousness. The fact is that the man healed in Christian Science is only improved materially, but is inevitably lifted higher spiritually.

**An Instance of Healing of Sickness**

The following case of healing came under my observation some time ago, and illustrates how the spiritual idea of being comes like an angel visitor to the sufferer, and awakens him to the glorious realization of his freedom as the child of God.

A woman had been battling for some days with a condition which physicians might have called intermittent fever. She seemed quite ill, but she and her husband were Christian Scientists and were bravely fighting it out along spiritual lines, and resorting to no material remedies. The fever would come and go, come and go, and just as the heat of the ill was conquered, back it would seem to come with increased violence. Both husband and wife were clinging to the truth of being, and endeavoring to speak to the disease "as one having authority" but there was something lacking. They repeated words, but the realization of the truth of their statements was wanting, and discouragement threatened to overwhelm them. One day, after a rather encouraging morning, the husband came home to find the wife again prostrated, her cheeks afire with the fever and crying as though her heart would break. "Oh," she said, "I don't believe I shall ever be healed!"

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The husband sat beside her for a few moments, and then a light broke in upon his thought, "I know what is needed in this family," he declared. "We have been saying words, only words. We have been making these great statements about God and man, and have not thanked God that they are true. What we need here is more of the medicine of gratitude." "I do not see anything to be grateful for," said the wife, still weeping. "Then," said the husband, "suppose we begin counting the blessings which have come to us since we have known Christian Science." Proof after proof of God's care and protection was cited, but no sound came from the bed. "Now," continued the husband, "let us thank God for the healings we know others have had." A voice from the bed joined him in this, for it was easy to take her sons to be bondmen, appealed to Elisha for help? You will recall that the prophet meets her appeal in quite an unexpected and unusual manner. He says, "What shall I do for thee? tell me, what hast thou in the house?" She replies that she has nothing save a pot of oil. He then tells her to secure as many vessels as she can, go into her house, shut the door, and begin pouring out the oil. She is obedient, and in the great manifestation of abundance that follows, every vessel is filled. The rescuer calls out, "Let go that wreck. Put both hands on the rope, and I will pull you in!" Rather reluctantly, he obeys. Soon he discovers that while he regains his hold on the rope, the man on the wreck apparently takes hold of the rope, but pulls at him. The man on the wreck is dead, and the rescuer calls out, "Let go that wreck. Put both hands on the rope, and I will pull you in!" Rather reluctantly, he obeys. Soon he discovers that while he regains his hold on the rope, the man on the wreck apparently takes hold of the rope, but pulls at him.

**Off there comes a gentle whisper**

**When my trials or my burdens**

**seem too great.**

**Like the sweet voiced bells of evening,**

**It is saying to my spirit, 'Only**

**wait!'**

**When I cannot understand my**

**Father's leading,**

**And it seems to be but hard and**

**cruel fate;**

**Still I hear that gentle whisper,**

**ever pleading:**

**'God is faithful, God is working;**

**only wait!'**

**'When the promise seems to linger,**

**long delaying,**

**And I tremble lest perhaps it**

**comes too late—**

**Then I hear the gentle whisper**

**ever saying:**

**'Though it tarry, it is coming;**

**only wait!'**

**'Oh, how little soon will seem our**

**hardest sorrow.**

**And how trifling is our present**

**brief estate!'**

**Could we see it in the light of Love's**

**tomorrow,**

**Oh, how easy it would be for us**

**to wait!'**

**This is not a plea to postpone our**

**deliverance to a future heaven, but**

**to strengthen faith to lay hold on**

**spiritual blessings here and now, and**

**courageously and unfalteringly to**

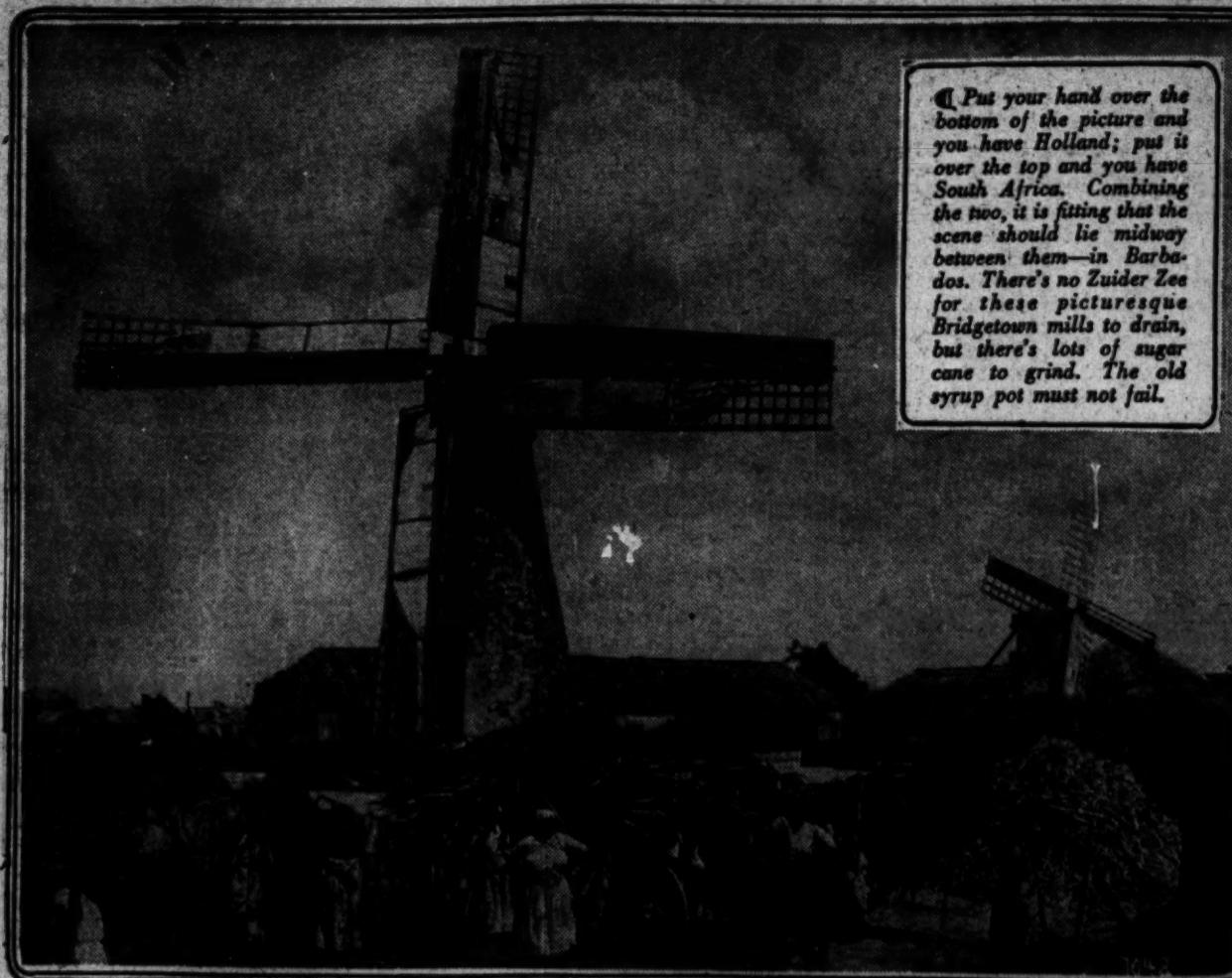
**keep on demanding the birthright of**

**dominion until it is made manifest.**

**The Christian Scientist Not Dismayed**

Picture, if you will, a life-saver heroically battling with the waves

# A Bit of Holland in Barbados—New Photograph of America's Highest Judicial Body



Put your hand over the bottom of the picture and you have Holland; put it over the top and you have South Africa. Combining the two, it is fitting that the scene should lie midway between them—in Barbados. There's no Zuider Zee for these picturesque Bridgetown mills to drain, but there's lots of sugar cane to grind. The old syrup pot must not fail.



The first photograph of the Supreme Court of the United States since Mr. Stone joined the august tribunal. Seated, left to right: Justices James Clark McReynolds, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Justices Willis Van Devanter, Louis Dembitz Brandeis. Standing, left to right: Justices Edward Terry Sanford, George Sutherland, Pierce Butler, and Harlan Fiske Stone. A ruling handed down by this body is one from which there is no appeal. There has been scattered agitation, however, to base the court's decisions on more than a bare majority.

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Boys Duke of Brabant, heir apparent to Belgian throne, will serve his country as probably the youngest Senator in the world. He is 24. Keystone View Co.



When wild fowl approach the human family, expecting only good, as in this North London park, it is a sure sign that some of man's better qualities are visible, and a hopeful augury for the future.

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The water main of the ancients. Slicing its way through Segovia, about 45 miles northwest of Madrid, is the famous old aqueduct, the largest Roman monument in Spain. This mighty work, comprising 119 arches, some nearly 100 feet high, is eloquent tribute to one of the simple things of life.

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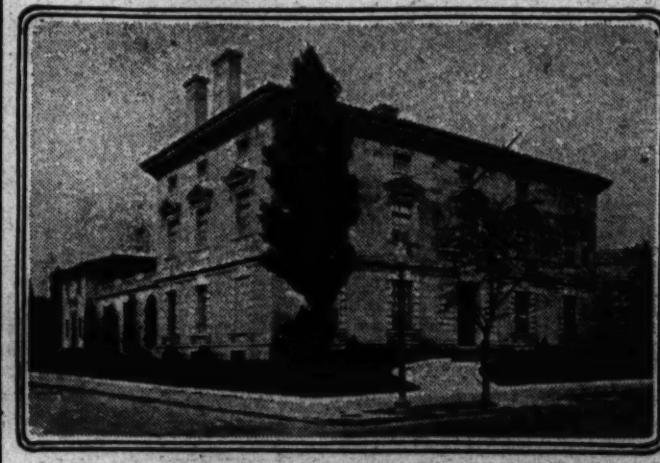


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Leona Baldwin, 13-year-old Girl Scout of East Montpelier, Vt., who, assisted by 19 troop mates, recently prepared a turkey dinner for President Coolidge in the White House. May her tribe increase!

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## RADIO

NEW EXHIBITS  
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CHICAGO SHOWSecond Show of Season Opens  
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Record Attendance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Special trains and coaches arrived in Chicago yesterday, bringing jobbers, dealers, manufacturers and fans to the Fourth Annual Radio Show, which opened at noon in the Coliseum. There are more than 200 exhibitors, with more exhibits in radio here this year than have been shown in any year before. The huge Coliseum, with its new north and south annex, is filled to capacity and Clayton Irwin, managing director of the show, said it is the largest gathering of exhibitors who desired to have space, who, because of their late applications, could not be accommodated.

The program of entertainment for the fans is the best that any radio show here has offered. The special features at the New York show have been brought on here, including the man who will not smile, and the radio pony who tunes in a station on a radio set. In addition there are novelties in the way of extra size loudspeakers and freak sets, performing freak "stunts."

Honors for the "Queen" of the Chicago show have gone to Mrs. Flossie E. Erickson of Bloomington, Ill., as being the most ardent radio fan, longest in the handling of radio sets and communications. Mrs. Erickson is being attended by Miss Jean Frew of Boston, Pa., who won the "Radio Diana" or "Miss Radio" of the New York Army exhibition. Mrs. Erickson won the contest, competing against women radio fans in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. During the show, 10 of Chicago's

radiocasting stations will present programs in the studio which has been erected as a part of the show. Here well-known announcers and artists will give their programs, and there are reception rooms for each station, where the fans may meet and talk with the radio artists. The programs will be amplified to furnish music for all who attend the show, no matter in what part of the building they may be. The show management declares that the program provided for the show will be the longest continuous radiocasting program ever attempted anywhere.

Interest in radio sets seems to be centered around the single-control receivers, and these receivers using the lighting circuit of a house for the A and B battery supply. The radio amateur set-building contests are attracting attention and there is a large display of sets. In addition sets are being actually built by boys from Chicago's technical high schools, and here fans gather to learn how to solder a joint and make the various hookups. There is plenty to see on the 90,000 square feet of floor space the show occupies, and there will be about 300,000 fans pass into the show to see it, is the estimate of the show management. Scores of jobbers are here from all the middle western states and more are coming. The Atlantic coast manufacturers and jobbers are well represented and the statement that this show has attracted nation-wide attention is yet to be substantiated by a glance at the registration book.

There will be many special meetings during the week of men in all lines of the radio industry. The Manufacturers' Association will hold a session at the Congress Hotel on Thursday, where in addition to business meetings there will be a special program of entertainment, starting after the show closes. The Coliseum was never better decorated and the show management has prepared its booths much better than they did last year. Mayor William E. Dever has issued a proclamation, designating this as "Radio Week" in Chicago. He officially opened the show.

national program from WEAF, New York. WENB, Chicago, Ill. (360 Meters) 6 p.m.—Dinner concert. Raveland Lyric Trio, Marie Tully, Frank Westphal. 8—Popular program; Pioneers; Lorraine G. Goss, singer; Hawaiian Trio; Philip Millville, baritone; Al Two, Davis, the Clown of the Air.

WLB, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Picture page program. WNEB, Chicago, Ill. (360 Meters)

7 p.m.—Trianon Studio. Beatrice Teller, Josephine, Ralph F. Edwards, Carl Teller. 8—Popular songs; Hawaiian Trio; Philip Millville, baritone; Al Two, Davis, the Clown of the Air.

WNEA, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Concert by Carl Zeller, Men's Melodists; Carl Zeller, drums, director; three-minute thrill talk; "Dinner hour" program.

WNEF, Atlanta, Ga. (360 Meters) 8 p.m.—Blitzon orchestra, 10:45—Concert.

WNO, St. Louis, Mo. (645 Meters) 8:30 p.m.—WEAF Chaff "Good Will" program from New York.

WPA, New York (360 Meters)

8 p.m.—Blitzon orchestra, 10:45—Concert.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (445 Meters) 8 p.m.—Concert by the Cuban Navy Band, stand by the Band of the Cuban Navy. Lieut. Armando Romeo, band leader.

WRC, Ottawa, Ont. (445 Meters) 8 p.m.—Bedtime Story and Lullaby. Aunt Jessie, 7:30—Part II, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Market Report. 8:30—"The Grand Laurens Concert Orchestra," vocal and instrumental selections.

WRC, Toronto, Ont. (445 Meters) 8 p.m.—Late news and weather. 8:30—"The Hambone," special series of concerts by the Hambone, 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, Watson and his Beach, Toronto.

WRE, Boston, Mass. (360 Meters) 8 p.m.—"Weather report." 8:30—Program of music. 8:45—"Music." 9:15—Troubadours.

WRE, Boston-Springfield, Mass. 8 p.m.—"Good Will" program.

WRE, Philadelphia, Pa. (360 Meters) 8:05 p.m.—"Joe Ray and the California Night Hawks." 8:15—Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Produce Market Reports. 8:20—"The WIP." 8:25—Concert by WPG Male Quartet; Pros, tenor; Howard Clemmons, second tenor; Dr. Bertin F. Penimore, baritone; Dr. Bertin F. Penimore, basso; Sachse, accompanist. 11—Dance orchestra.

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## How She Started a Factory With Home-Made Noodles

Eighty-five cents was the capital, and eight brown-paper bags of noodles, the first output of a business that has increased so much that a factory has had to be built to house it. These bags were labeled with small slips of writing paper which modestly informed the curious that the bags contained home-made noodles prepared by Mrs. Clara M. Smith of Ellwood City, Pa.

Among those to whom she sells her products she is known as "Mrs. Noodle Smith, the 98-pound woman with the million-dollar ambition," and it is not long before the visitor to her factory realizes that the diminutive, child-like person who smiles an earnest greeting, is well-named. She has made a success of her business, and she is glad of it, but, as is indicated by the snapping of her gray eyes and the tenseness of the little gesticulating movements of her hands with which she punctuates her remarks, she has not yet reached the rainbow's end.

### She Saw the Value of Time

During the first year of her marriage 12 years ago, Mrs. Smith, with the outstanding characteristic that allows her to waste neither time nor material, decided to put in her long-some hours working in a store while her husband was at his daily labor in the glass factory at Clarksburg, W. Va. Then was planted the beginning of an ambition to become independent by having a business of her own.

The noodle idea originated later in Ellwood City. Always a good cook, she took especial pride in that special concoction. On a particular day in August, 1920, the noodles she served her small son and her husband called forth the praise of the latter.

"Well, Dad," she laughed, "do you think I could sell them?"

"With your gift of gab and your noodles, you should," he asserted.

So the next day, carrying the eight bags of noodles which represented an expenditure of 25 cents, she went to her grocer and asked him to place them on sale for her in his store. The genial grocer, however, was not particularly encouraging to the project. "I am afraid they will not sell," Mrs. Smith, for in this hot weather the butcher will not dispose of a soup bone in a month." Nevertheless, when she went back the next day to ascertain the fate of her product she found it was all sold and an order for double the amount awaited her.

This was so encouraging that she called on the other grocers in the town, asking them to sell her noodles. Unbelievable success met her every effort.

### Business Has Wholesal Proportions

"The idea is to create a demand for what you have to sell," she told the writer in her animated way. "As soon as I had created this demand, I promptly went to New Castle and got from my jobber an order for my noodles."

"The first order he gave was for 20 cases. Can you imagine it! I had been selling them in paper bags, just a few at a time, and I had no boxes in which to pack them, and could not procure any on such short notice. But that could not stop me. I used boxes that had held electric-light bulbs, boxes that had been filled with rolled-out cartons, and any other kind of clean boxes that I could find, until I had my order ready for shipment."

"From this beginning the business grew right along until my kitchen grew too small to accommodate the bulk of work and we were required to find larger quarters. It took some deliberation before we decided to rent a room on Lawrence Avenue, the main street of Ellwood City. The rent was \$35 a month and we did not know whether we could afford it or not."

"We stayed there less than a year until we found we had to have even more space. At this time I was doing my housework in the morning and making noodles after lunch and in the evenings. My assistant and I worked all the afternoon, and my husband and I all the evening until midnight and later. We were cutting our noodles with a knife and many a time I was so tired that I would cry and want to go back to cutting. But I stuck to it. We found a man to have a noodle-cutter so we purchased this one which is operated by a hand-crank." She held up a discarded machine which contrasted strikingly with the motor-driven cut-

### STORM DOOR

A storm-proof cover with rust-proof fasteners. Fits all screen doors and can be put on or taken off in a minute. Will last for years.

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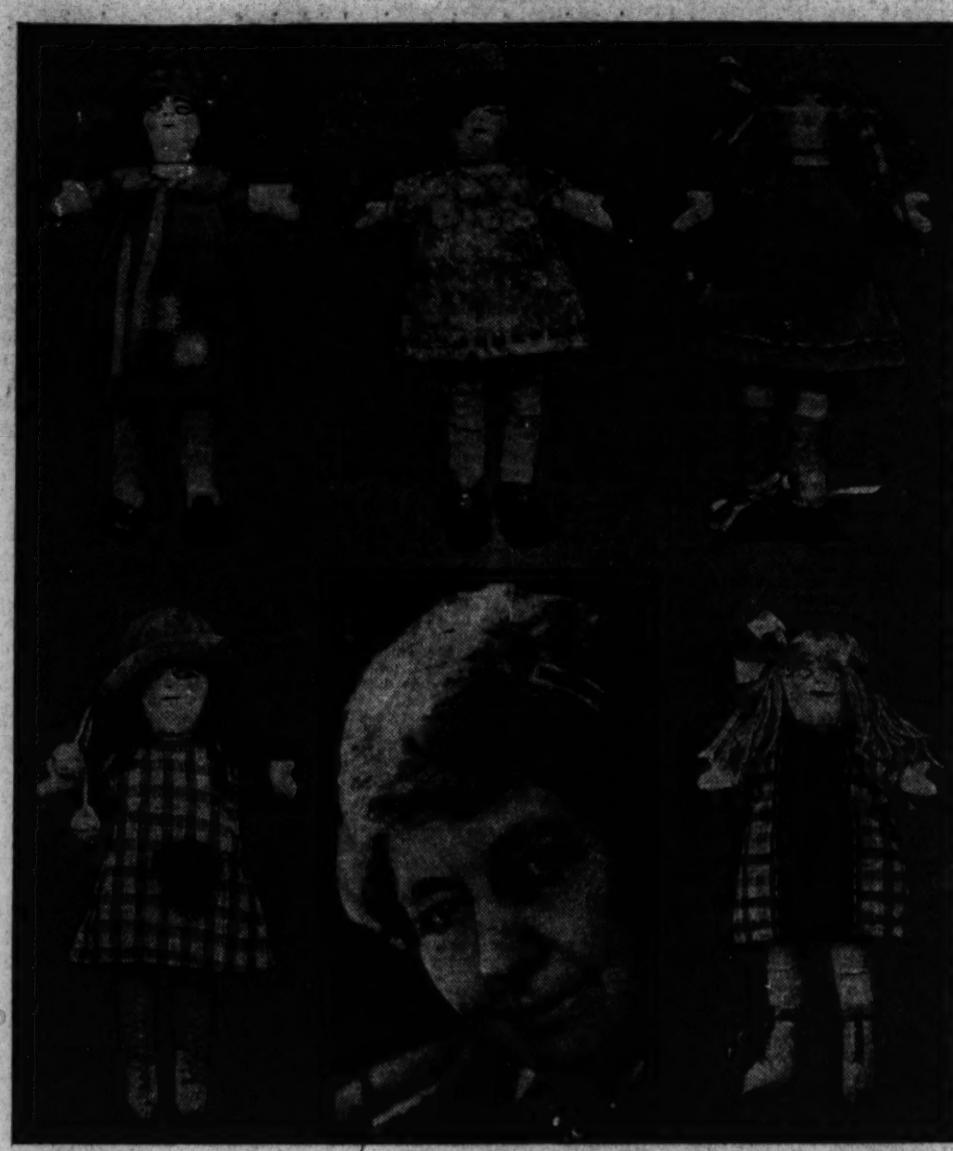
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

2 Star Square, WINDSOR STATIONERY COMPANY, Long Island City, N.Y.



This Picture Introduces Betsy Bobbett and Mrs. E. R. Knight. Betsy Always Gets Unaccountably Confused. She Follows a Pattern Just So Far, But Sometimes Her Hair Comes in Purple and So On. Anyway, She's a Home Industry and portunity to Educate Children to Sew at Home.

## An Educator of Children and Advertiser of Merchandise

IT AMOUNTS almost to an art revival in the doll world, so alluring is the angle from which the doll is presented by Mrs. E. R. Knight of New York, who serves the public in a variety of ways. For instance, when she explains her idea in department stores, or before mothers' clubs, she attracts crowds. Because she is the inventor of what appears at first sight to be a foolish little rag figure, she is kept busy all the week, closing her activities finally on Saturday afternoons with a sewing class of small girls in her own apartment. This is a serious class of doll dressmakers and provides a new interest for dolls' mothers.

"Indeed, I was proud when my dolls were awarded the place on the All-American meal, chosen three years ago by the Sacramento, Calif., Chamber of Commerce," she confessed. "I have had some laughable experiences. One happened one day when one of the men to whom I was selling asked me, 'Why are you doing this? Do you have a good husband?' The genial grocer, however, was not particularly encouraging to the project. "I am afraid they will not sell," Mrs. Smith, for in this hot weather the butcher will not dispose of a soup bone in a month." Nevertheless, when she went back the next day to ascertain the fate of her product she found it was all sold and an order for double the amount awaited her.

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time after time from the same pattern, and starts out to be exactly like herself, always there are no two Betsy Bobbets just alike. This is the interesting feature of the sewing class. The maker of the doll expresses herself as she works. Betsy's features are entirely dependent upon the ideas of the little girl having her in hand. She turns out to be a demure feminine figure, ready for school; she may be a Quaker or a hoyden. Her hair may be in long braids, or it may be yellow and bobbed; yarn hair lends itself to many ideas in hairdressing. Green hair is not unusual for Betsy. Wig-making one finds to be an occupation full of opportunity and excitement.

"After a doll's body is seamed up, the stuffing of the figure comes next. I have never seen a child who did not warm up to the work, and even the boys like the constructive idea of thus modeling the doll.

"My idea of having children make dolls," continued Mrs. Knight, "came to me when I was wondering what the effect was going to be of the discontinuance of home sewing. Sewing is steadily on the decline, and the idea of the little rag doll was persistent, and presented itself to me as a worth-while activity, a home industry. To watch the eyes of little girls sparkle as they behold my collection of Betsy Bobbets, all dressed differently, with different

faces, different wigs, different hats, none of the materials costing anything appreciable, but the entire figure inviting the creative, constructive ability of every child to prove itself, made me know that Betsy Bobbett had a place in the scheme of the day. So we went ahead."

Betsy into a house with all the prettiness for her clothes, and it is no exaggeration to state that she holds her own with all kinds of imported dolls, to say nothing of her teaching many little girls to sew. She needs to be protected by no patent, for the purpose is purely to stimulate youthful seamstresses, proving to them how clever and capable they are."

One of the most enterprising of the New York shops gave a doll's

Fashion Revue, and also gathered in a group of little girls to compete for a prize in making the most attractive dress. This drew the proud mothers to behold the skill of their little daughters.

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Fashion Revue, and also gathered in a group of little girls to compete for a prize in making the most attractive dress. This drew the proud mothers to behold the skill of their little daughters.

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## DELEGATES IN FINAL SESSIONS

Amateur Athletic Union  
Approves 200 New Records  
Out of 266 Referred

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 17 (AP)—The delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union, concluding in their annual convention here today, turned their attention from the exchanging of votes to gain championships for their cities and districts to the business of selecting officers for next year.

John Morris, of New York, New York, so far has no opposition in his quest for re-election. One desire was general among the delegates, and that was the retention of Fred W. Rubin, New York, as secretary. Officials said there might be changes in the rest of the committee, but nothing definite could have been chosen by the A. A. A. and those members of the club who favor amateur sport are now satisfied that the team which will represent the Union, this season will be strong and open to investigation at all times.

This newly appointed committee also means that the majority of the Boston Hockey Club players of last year turned out in the Union's ranks this coming season. The Hockey Club, last term the Crimson Hambone, which not in league competition, became the strongest team on the Boston Arena ice last year. With the majority of the members of the Hambone, the A. A. A. and those members of the club who favor amateur sport are now satisfied that the team which will represent the Union, this season will be strong and open to investigation at all times.

A. A. A. of Formidable  
Ice Sextet

The Boston Athletic Association, recognized as a leader's athletic club in New England, will have a formidable amateur hockey team this coming season. After it withdrew from the former United States Amateur Hockey Association last year, the officials of the B. A. A. decided that it would play, would be unquestionable, amateur and move toward the amateur's goal, also a member of the committee.

A. A. A. of Formidable  
Ice Sextet

## Hockey Club Will Play for Unicorn

Hockey Committee Assures  
B. A. A. of Formidable  
Ice Sextet

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B. A. A. of Formidable  
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Former Is Favored to Win  
the M. V. Conference  
Football Title

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STANDING

Games—Points

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Missouri ..... 5 0 65 28 1,000

Nebraska ..... 2 1 52 12 487

Nebraska ..... 2 1 22 23 500

Kansas State ..... 2 1 30 29 186

Oklahoma ..... 2 1 21 44 250

Kansas ..... 1 1 20 61 186

Oklahoma ..... 1 1 2 3 41 100

Washington ..... 0 1 18 48 900

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KANSAS TEAM

# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## ENGLAND



## On the Beautiful Surrey Hills

Selsdon Park, formerly an old villa, situated in the heart of the Surrey Hills, offers a unique combination of comfort and modern amenities. Located 600 ft. above sea-level, in the heart of the Surrey Hills, Selsdon Park is only 12 miles from London.

Every bedroom is supplied with hot and cold running water and gas fire in all rooms. Terms £5.00 per day or £25.00 weekly inclusive.

**WINTER TERMS FROM 4½ GUINEAS.**

Double bedrooms with private bathrooms from £1.00.

Golf, Tennis, Billiards and Dancing.

**Selsdon Park Hotel**

Mr. Croydon, SURREY, ENGLAND

An attractive and informative brochure, containing 22 photographs of the Hotel and grounds, free on request.

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## Rubens

Rembrandt

Rooms heated throughout with private bathrooms.

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Lausanne, Switzerland.

1st class family house overlooking lake & Alps. Inclusive terms. Family A. C. M. Manager. Managing Proprietor.

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**HOTEL DE ROME**

All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Hot and cold running water in every room and many with private baths.

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**Grand Hotel Continental**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Eff. Apartments with private bath.

A. ZAZZERA, Proprietor

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British management, central heating, hot & cold running water in every room.

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Facing Tuilleries Garden  
(Palais Royal)

An exclusive Family Hotel in the heart of the shopping district.

**BIARRITZ**

**Hotel D'Angleterre**

Facing Sea-Central Garden—full south.

"Rendezvous of Americans"

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**Hotel De La Bourdonnais**

113 Avenue de la Bourdonnais  
Near Eiffel Tower. Phone Sédur 57.55

A moderately priced establishment, just enlarged, 50 rooms. Breakfast with tea and coffee. Breakfast only meal served. No tipping—10% added for service. English spoken.

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**FIREFPROOF & MODERN, REFINED & HOMELY**

**European Plan Cafe a la carte**

Dates £1.50 per day up.

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Hot & cold running water and gas fire in all rooms. Terms £5.00 per day or £25.00 weekly inclusive.

**ORCHARD HOTEL**

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## ENGLAND

## NEW YORK CITY

## STATE OF WASHINGTON

## CALIFORNIA

## STOCK MARKET TRADING GOES AT FAST PACE

Fluctuations Are Wide and Erratic-Selling Orders Are Heavy

NEW YORK Nov. 17 (AP)—Stock prices displayed considerable volatility in the early afternoon, with trading off 1 to 6 points during the morning and as the selling pressure was renewed against the entire list, and the rally in the early afternoon.

Early selling, which started largely with the preferreds, and which was particularly heavy among the motors, was inspired by the raising of the Cleveland Federal Reserve residuals rate and a higher renewal rate for call money.

The subsequent rally was led by the Van Sweringen group, which apparently anticipated a favorable decision on the Nickel Plate merger.

The announcement of an advance in gasoline price in the mid-continent field and the declaration of a 20 per cent stock dividend on International Harvester, which was expected to give speculative confidence on the long side.

### Sharp Reactions

Nickel Plate common jumped 6 points and the certificates soared 17. Commercial Solvents A moved up nearly 9 points and U. S. Rubber company, Fisk Rubber 1st preferred and American Ice 1st, both up 5 points above last night's closing quotations.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, demand sterling yielding slightly to \$4.55, while French francs again fell below 4 cents.

Marking up of the renewal rates on call money put a stop to the rally which had lifted U. S. Rubber 3, Jordan 4% and Foundation 5 points above yesterday's final prices.

The high levels were utilized freely for selling by both accounts, causing International Electric to recede 4% from its top, Chrysler 4%, and du Pont 6 points.

Atlantic Coast Line sold 4% below yesterday's final figure, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe 5%.

### Bond Market Unsettled

Uncertainty over credit conditions, caused by the lighting of time money quotations and the advance in the Cleveland rediscount rate to 4 per cent, unsettled bond trading early to day, and prices fluctuated in irregular fashion.

Balroad issues after heading a recent upsurge, were yielding to demand, with Florida, Western & Northern's dropping 3 1/2 points, and losses of about a point recorded by "Katy" adjustment 6s, Northern Pacific 6s, Norfolk & Western, con- and Des Moines & Fort Dodge. 4s. Strength was shown by Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s.

The reaction in the stock market started a downward drift in the industrial group, where declines of 1 to 3 points were recorded by Sohio Oil 6s, American Iron 7s, Kelly Spring-Filled Tire 8s and International Telephone 5s.

French obligations were firm on the belief that the more lenient attitude of the Washington administration will permit France to resume borrowing here.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

London, Nov. 17.—The stock market was steady today despite the severe drop in the New York market. Monday after the local exchange had closed.

Stocks were in supply on the passing of dividends by the Dorman Long Steel Company. Rubber issues were steady with the staple.

Oil issues, with the exception of British Petroleum, which were in supply. Home office issues, the speculation being halted by the forthcoming discussion of railroad employees' wages.

Foreign rails were quiet. Royal Dutch was 2 1/2, Rio Ginto 4 1/2, and Courtaulds 7 1/2.

### CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Special)—Sustaining protest of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Boston, and the B. F. Goodrich Co. of New York, the Board of United States General Appraisers rules that certain covered rubber balls, hardware for duty, and leather goods, under the tariff act of 1922, at 70 per cent ad valorem, should have been assessed as bails for prompt delivery, and not as bails for prompt delivery.

Certain pigskin leather, imported by M. J. Garver Company of Boston, and by Standard Oil Co. of New York, was held by the board to be entitled to free entry under paragraph 1606, rather than dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1451, as assessed by the collector.

Pearlescent seed, imported by W. J. Bush & Co. of Boston, was held by the board to be entitled to free entry under paragraph 477 of that act, as seeds, aromatic, not garden seeds.

### New York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask! Bid Ask! Bid Ask!

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Am. Union 215 220 220 220 220

Bank U. S. 230 220 220 220 220

Branch & Co. 220 220 220 220 220

B'way Co. 220 220 220 220 220

Bronx Nat. 350 220 220 220 220

Brown & Root 220 220 220 220 220

B'way Co. 220 220 22



# Theatrical News of the World

## "Hamlet" in Modern Dress

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 14  
BOOTH THEATER. "Hamlet," in modern dress. Presented by Horace Liveright. Staged by James Light. Settings by Frederick S. Jones III. Costumes by Aline Bernstein. The cast:

Claudius ..... Charles Waldron Hamlet ..... Basil Sydney Polonio ..... Everett Lorden Rosencrantz ..... Paul Weston Laertes ..... Stafford Dickins Horatio ..... Harry Green Ophelia ..... James McHugh A Priest ..... Julian Green Horatio ..... Gordon Stansbury Francisco ..... Elmer Cornell First Player ..... Herbet Ranson Second Grave Digger ..... Walter Kingford First Grave Digger ..... John Burt A Captain ..... Bernard Savage Ghost of Hamlet Father ..... Herbert Ranson Gertrude ..... Adrienne Morrison Ophelia ..... Helen Chandler Player Queen ..... Katharine Francis

The general effect produced by the "What the Well-Dressed Man Will Wear" production of "Hamlet" at the Booth Theater is as though a group of intelligent—in the main—society people of the present day had become bored with dancing and had decided to go into an adjoining room and give a reading of the play of "Hamlet" just to prove that it is a good play and thoroughly understandable to the present radio-flying-machine age. That these intelligent people prove their point goes without saying, but the surprise is not that Hamlet turns out to be a good play in spite of its ill treatment, but that intelligent people should have ever raised the question.

Judged as a theatrical "stunt" or as a sort of serious dramatic joke, the entertainment at the Booth Theater is highly successful—the actors scarcely crack a smile over what they are doing—and the performances will doubtless cause much comment and the kind of controversy that is "the life of trade," but viewing this activity as a serious contribution to Shakespearean drama is sheer nonsense. Goethe's "Faust" might survive a performance of it given with all the characters on roller skates, but it would not prove anything that has not been known for many years, namely, that it is almost impossible, no matter how presented, to ruin a great play.

There is nothing startlingly new in the discovery that Shakespeare's scenes are written with such veracity that they adapt themselves to any time or place. The fact was even discovered by many of his contemporaries, one of whom, Ben Jonson, said, "It was not of an age, but for all time," and the "discover" has occurred every few months during the past three centuries. That this playwright's dialogue may be successfully recited in any style of delivery and any set of costumes is most true, but that Shakespeare's play, "Hamlet," which demands so much for its full expression upon the atmosphere of mysticism produced by the author's having purposely located it in the north country, and having dated it in the dim and distant past—a period some 400 years before his own day—is quite another matter.

In the performance at the Booth Theater there is nothing done to indicate that the author is witnessing one of the world's greatest poetic tragedies. The proceedings are rather more in the nature of an afternoon spent at a rather pleasant garden party or an evening spent in the library of a conservative club. The fire, dash, and heroics of "our war-like state" are entirely lacking.

Basil Sydney reads the part of Hamlet and does it pleasantly, in a well-groomed, well-bred drawing-room fashion. He is most polite and is never offensive in any way, nor does he give the slightest impression of Shakespeare's soul-barbaric eleventh century prince, who never heard of a table fork or dreamed of such a thing as a manicure parlor. As for the variety, nobility of character, and tremendous emotional sweep of "the melancholy Dane," they simply are not there. In the first act, Mr. Sydney's Hamlet seems to be annoyed about something; in the second, he is in the mood of so also in the third, but of illuminating grandeur of showing and growing characterization, there is none.

Ernest Lawford is an excellent Polonius whether in a frock coat or white fannels, and would be just as good if he were properly costumed. Percy Waran is ideal in the part of Horatio—considered by many to be the most perfect gentleman Shakespeare wrote—and Walter Kingsford is legitimately amusing as the first grave-digger. Helen Chandler is too inexperienced and otherwise unsuited to the important rôle of Ophelia.

To those of us who cherish precious memories of great performances

**TEAMAKE MONEY**  
ROOMS Train now to start in the market. Cafeterias or Motor Inn. Our Tea Room operated in connection with the tea room demonstrates the value of our methods. Resident and correspondence courses. Miss A. & D. Allen-Brown. Violet Nurseries, Henfield, Sussex, England

53 West 33rd St., New York City

ances of Hamlet—Edwin Booth's, for instance, to mention only one—seems nothing short of a misfortune that some boys and girls of today may gain their first impression of Shakespeare's great play through such eccentric presentation as the one in question.

FRANK LEA SHORT.

## London Cameos

By J. T. GREEN

70—Laura Cowie

IT WAS as "the cynosure of all eyes" as the society reporter of bygone days had it describing the beauty of woman—that Miss Laura Cowie suddenly became famous. But it was her own pair of luminous eyes that created the cynosure. Never has a little slip of a girl sitting demurely in a few amidst glamour and courtiers, made so instantaneous an impression. That the King Henry VIII was as bewitched was, of course, the ordainment of the play for she was Anne Boleyn. But that was by merely gazing around her like Alice in Wonderland, should captivate an audience to the degree of, for a moment, defeting all attention from the pulsant characters around her.

For those eyes were strangely luminous and eloquent, they cast illumination as well as attraction. There was a world to read in them—intelligence, intuition, fervor, all the attributes that make the charm of woman. Nor was she merely an image, she was in the period. Her personality was wedded to her raiment. Her speech, mellifluous, slightly staccato, measured, yet vibrating with feeling, had an old world ring, it synchronized with the poet's language.

From that first appearance Miss Laura Cowie never lost her hold on the public. She was sure of it, but well she knew, how much, she risen from the ranks, had yet to learn. And headlong she plunged into hard work. No part was too small or irksome to her, none she refused, albeit that she felt now and again, as we may have felt it too—that she played it more by force than conviction of suitability. To arrive at the stage means to seize opportunity, to be eclectic paves the way for others of a ceaseless throng. And so for years, she bridled the ambition smoldering deep down in her heart, and waited, never ceasing to work in London, in the provinces and in America, for the realization of her day-dreams, the character of "Mary Stuart."

The unfortunate Scottish Queen

was to Laura Cowie a creature akin to a cult. She lived for the creation of that role. She had read all about her that is to be found in the literature of the world. She collected her letters and relics of raiment. The play was yet un-written—for Schiller's idealization was romance—not history—but in her mental eye she built up the character stone by stone until she knew that she had it wholly in her grasp. Then the dramatist arose to paint in words that which she had plasticized in imagination. John Drinkwater wrote, "Mary Stuart," and without hesitation he selected her to be the Queen.

Rarely was an alliance between author and exponent so complete. It was as if they had collaborated in thought, as if they had seen eye to eye. Mary's frailty as well as her appeal to sympathy. In their joint characterization we saw not only the rake but the woman at heart. We felt the keynote—how fine a woman she might have been, had man been different to her. This Mary was not only a light of love in purple and ermine, she was one with a throbbing heart unquenched and a mentality ardent for want of trusty counselors. It was an almost ideal performance. It was on Miss Cowie's part. All that is in her rushed out in fervor, in such knowledge and in such presentation as to make understanding steady and whole.

After that we knew that her domain lay around the period of the Renaissance. Her personality, her distinction, her cast of features, her daintiness of deportment and of gesture, all reminds us of the Italian school. She graces modern costume, too but she really lives in the array of pomp and stateliness. Hence her success as Lucrezia Borgia, as Victoria in Webster's "White Devil." She carries our thoughts to the galleries of Rome and Florence—a reincarnation of Old Masters, stepping from frame and canvas into reality.

## London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—Sir Barry Jackson is presenting Cicely Hamilton's comedy, "The Old Adam," at the Kingsway on Nov. 17. The Birmingham Repertory Players have already acted this play.

Granville Barker's "The Madras House" is to be revived at the Ambassadors' Theater on the conclusion of Masterlinck's "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde" which has just started a three weeks' season with Sir John Martin Harvey.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" has migrated from the Barbers' Theater to the Garrick in the West End and has been succeeded by a revival of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" with William J. Rea in his old part.

## In Paris Theaters

Paris, Nov. 7

Special Correspondence

THE theatrical season has opened in Paris with a wealth of comedies, due to the pen of talented young authors. Young authors are decidedly in fashion, and I foresee the day when the older dramatists will complain of the scanty portion left to them. Indeed, the young visitors have shown tenacity and have forced many doors since their return from the war. But they have been generally helped in their struggle by their elders. Who, in the preceding generation, would have ever dared to think of being welcomed at the Comédie-Française before he had reached manhood? Not so now, when Jean Sartre, Olympe de Gouges, and others have come into their own.

"Un Bout de Fil Coupé en Deux" of M. Steve Passer, one of the youngest of the younger dramatists, is a bold and novel work. The play of M. Passer is minutely composed, perfectly written with none of those corrections of style which denote the lack of meter. The two acts are overflowing with talent; they glitter with the thousand facets of an "advanced" dramatic art; besides the more commercial enterprise of M. Quinson, who has erected his Théâtre de la Michodière for the cult of youth in drama.

At the Théâtre des Jeunes Autors the works are selected by M. Henri Bidou, a well-known dramatic critic. Three plays have already been presented by this new company—"La Chambre Ardente," "Simil," "Un Bout de Fil Coupé en Deux." The author of "La Chambre Ardente," M. Gabriel Marcel, has already given three plays which have revealed some traits of his philosophy. The school gives him self up to analysis. He is lost in an abstract world. The exterior aspect of things is for him negligible. His sensitiveness is concentrated in his reasoning faculties and his most

vivid emotions are only intellectual. His "Chambre Ardente," like his other dramas, is well written and full of thought, but lacks life. The author can with great skill assemble and adjust traits of character, determine states of thought, but he does not create a real personage. Life which he attempts to grip, too closely escape him.

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## Fascinations of Holiday Toys Again Rule in New York Shops

Happy Members of Mother Goose Family Appear in New Versions—Wonderland for Children and Elders

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—New York's holiday season has quietly slipped in the back way. Toy carnivals have sprung up overnight in the various stores, and a trip through these wonderlands reveals a fascinating succession of surprises. American-made mechanical toys that are modern in design share honors with the German toys so fine in detail, and colorfully dressed dolls imported from Italy add a new and festive note to the displays.

Mother Goose rhymes are illustrated in colors on walls and posts. The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe is there to greet the children who come to toyland. So is The Man All Tattered and Torn—ragged but happy—a cheerful companion for The Maiden All Forlorn. Puss in Boots, richly dressed, stands on a glass case in regal pose, nodding his head and rolling his eyes at the children who unexpectedly come upon this famous character from their story books.

**Many Playmates Ready**  
Plush dogs peer from their cases with a concentrated gaze that cannot be ignored. Felt cats sit back on their haunches in sly silence, and rough-and-tumble teddy bears seem to invite admiring children to consider them as future playmates.

An American-made doll house, modern to a severity, stands side

by side with one of elaborate design from Germany. Parquet floors, tinted walls and electric lights are features of the American-made house. Wicker furniture adorns the porch. On the other hand, the imported house is an example of more intricate workmanship. No detail has been neglected, yet it lacks the modern touch. It is completely fitted out, but it is quaint.

### Shops Attract Everyone

Everybody here visits the toy departments at holiday time. A roller coaster in motion attracts men and boys, women and girls. Grown-ups, who have come to please their children, find themselves fascinated by a train of cars that rolls into a dwarf station on the New York Central lines. Watching the operation of a crane designed for the sand pile, women, with spontaneous enthusiasm, call their children to share in the fun. A man inspects the construction of a miniature skyscraper with the concentrated interest of a boy.

Toyland attracts everybody, emitting a certain warmth that is reflected in the faces of those in its midst. A wonderland for children, it is also a happy meeting place for their elders who have not forgotten the fun of former holiday seasons, and whose looks and actions quite belie the fact that they unexpectedly come upon this famous character from their story books.

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## Feathered Fishermen

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

**T**O THE northeast of our little valley in Maine a half score miles as the crow flies—farther by the road—lies Androscoggin Lake, nestled among the half-wooded hills. The lake is shaped like a horseshoe, with a long tongue of land projecting into its center between the two inner curves. This peninsula, locally called "The Cape," is composed of the alluvial deposits left by the Dead River which flows through its center, connecting the lake with the Androscoggin River.

The name "Dead River" it seems is a misnomer. When the Androscoggin—"The Big River"—is high, as during the spring freshets, the Dead River becomes a sluiceway for the overflow which fills the lake like a huge reservoir. When in summer the Androscoggin River is low, the current is reversed and sets outward from the lake to the river until equilibrium is restored. Therefore, it seems that a river which has two heads and two mouths, and flows in two directions, deserves rather to be called the "Live" than the "Dead River." However, the custom is established and "Dead River" it will remain to the end of time.

The Cape, some three miles in length, varies from a quarter to a half mile in width. It is a flat tract overgrown with water maples, willows, rushes, reeds and coarse grass. Being alluvial, there is not a stone on it, except where the extending deposit has annexed two rocky islets, overgrown with pine.

During the summer months Androscoggin Lake and its environs furnish a favorite location for many fishing birds; and in the fall and spring, duck and other migrating fowl, including wild geese, find it a convenient stopping place for rest and food. Since boyhood this region has been for my brothers and me the scene of many adventures with the wild folk. Here in our youth we repaired annually for a campsite to the Cape, built the dwellings in its inimitable shores and islands, many of which found their food supply, as did we, from the fish which abundantly inhabited its waters. Later, on a hill bordering the western shore, we built a camp, well back on the hillside overlooking the lake, high enough to afford a view of the whole expanse of water.

The camp, nestled under a beetling cliff, stands beside a huge granite boulder, 20 feet high and 150 feet in circumference, a substantial reminder of the tremendous power of the glaciers which far away in geologic time overspread this part of the continent. Very naturally, it seems, this enormous souvenir of the past determined the name of our camp, and "Camp Boulder" has stood for nearly a score of years beside its sheltering nameake. My brother, the companion of many an adventure in the open, has been frequent visitor here during the years, formerly was I. This year afforded opportunity for my first excursion to "Camp Boulder" in a half dozen years. While one would by preference choose the spring or early summer to study the bird life, the weather in early September has its advantages; and we found much to interest us, especially in view of the long interval since my last visit.

The pines which were mere saplings when the camp was built, are now grown into stately trees, the sheltering branches of which inclose the cabin on the sides and to the rear. The small spruce, a mere sapling, around which, after much debate, the front steps were built, has grown to a foot in diameter, now a stately tree, its crest of dark green well above the ridgepole. The boughs have encroached upon either side of the camp yard, giving to the place a well-defined sense of seclusion and security.

The moments went by until it seemed the birds would never come to the surface again, when all at once they broke water far off to the right, having traveled some hundreds of yards while submerged. Then the female lifted herself with a wild halloo, apparently in defiance, fully conscious of the ability to take care of herself. Few birds seem so completely to embody the spirit of the wild, and none is more skillful in the water. Their legs are set so far back that they are practically helpless on land; consequently, the nest of the loon is built at the water's edge, where it may be reached without the necessity of walking.

## CHICHESS

PROBLEM NO. 731

By P. F. Blake

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 732

By D. J. Denmore

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 729. Kt-K4

No. 730. 1. Q-K5 K-K5

2. B-B3ch P-R7ch

3. QxPch K-R4

4. B-B7ch P-Q4

Prob. Comp. W. B. R. 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Multiple promotion self-blocks consisting of units in the play in the center of the board.

Attracting, forcing, and

forcing, and attacking.

By H. W. Bettman

Black 6 Pieces



White to play and mate in two.

PROBLEMS FOR STUDY

No. 731. Kt-K4

No. 732. K-B3ch

No. 733. P-R7ch

No. 734. Q-R4

No. 735. B-B7ch

No. 736. P-Q4

No. 737. Kt-K4

No. 738. K-B3ch

No. 739. P-R7ch

No. 740. Q-R4

No. 741. B-B7ch

No. 742. P-Q4

No. 743. Kt-K4

No. 744. K-B3ch

No. 745. P-R7ch

No. 746. Q-R4

No. 747. B-B7ch

No. 748. P-Q4

No. 749. Kt-K4

No. 750. K-B3ch

No. 751. P-R7ch

No. 752. Q-R4

No. 753. B-B7ch

No. 754. P-Q4

No. 755. Kt-K4

No. 756. K-B3ch

No. 757. P-R7ch

No. 758. Q-R4

No. 759. B-B7ch

No. 760. P-Q4

No. 761. Kt-K4

No. 762. K-B3ch

No. 763. P-R7ch

No. 764. Q-R4

No. 765. B-B7ch

No. 766. P-Q4

No. 767. Kt-K4

No. 768. K-B3ch

No. 769. P-R7ch

No. 770. Q-R4

No. 771. B-B7ch

No. 772. P-Q4

No. 773. Kt-K4

No. 774. K-B3ch

No. 775. P-R7ch

No. 776. Q-R4

No. 777. B-B7ch

No. 778. P-Q4

No. 779. Kt-K4

No. 780. K-B3ch

No. 781. P-R7ch

No. 782. Q-R4

No. 783. B-B7ch

No. 784. P-Q4

No. 785. Kt-K4

No. 786. K-B3ch

No. 787. P-R7ch

No. 788. Q-R4

No. 789. B-B7ch

No. 790. P-Q4

No. 791. Kt-K4

No. 792. K-B3ch

No. 793. P-R7ch

No. 794. Q-R4

No. 795. B-B7ch

No. 796. P-Q4

No. 797. Kt-K4

No. 798. K-B3ch

No. 799. P-R7ch

No. 800. Q-R4

No. 801. B-B7ch

No. 802. P-Q4

No. 803. Kt-K4

No. 804. K-B3ch

No. 805. P-R7ch

No. 806. Q-R4

No. 807. B-B7ch

No. 808. P-Q4

No. 809. Kt-K4

No. 810. K-B3ch

No. 811. P-R7ch

No. 812. Q-R4

No. 813. B-B7ch

No. 814. P-Q4

No. 815. Kt-K4

No. 816. K-B3ch

No. 817. P-R7ch

No. 818. Q-R4

No. 819. B-B7ch

No. 820. P-Q4

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The mortal remains of thirty-three gallant American officers and sailors lie imprisoned in a sunken submarine off Block Island—all hope of rescue having long since been abandoned. The bodies of sixty-eight Britons are in like hapless state 250 feet beneath the surface of the North Sea. In time of peace the submarine takes its heavy toll of human life as certainly as in war.

What is going to be the answer of professional militarists to the demand that the building of submarines be stopped by concerted action of the enlightened governments of the world? The demand comes from England, and is voiced by spokesmen who cannot be ignored. The chairman of the famous Lloyd's, the historic association of merchants, shipowners and insurance men, urges the entire abolition of the submarine and declares that the board of directors of his organization stand with him.

His voice is echoed by Lady Astor, M. P., always to the forefront in efforts for the betterment of mankind. In the United States, Senators Borah and Swanson, representing antagonistic schools of political thought, are at one on this issue, though they would go a long step beyond it and outlaw war in its entirety—something with which no one, not a profiteer, could possibly disagree when it has once been proved practicable.

But navy officers, whatever their private opinions, stand publicly for the retention of the submarine. They deny that it exposes its personnel in times of peace to greater perils than must always attend naval service, and they insist that it is a necessary weapon in time of war. As was to have been expected, the question of entire good faith on the part of the British advocates of its abandonment is raised.

It is urged that the submarine is the defensive weapon of the lesser naval powers, which, unable to compete with the United States, or Great Britain in building capital ships, can still defend their coasts, and harass their enemy's shipping with the comparatively inexpensive submarine. France and Italy are named as nations to which ships of this class are peculiarly useful.

But the World War did not produce evidence of the value of the submarine as a coast defenser, or as an enemy to battleships. Its only demonstrated worth was as the skulking assassin of peaceful ships, and the high-water mark of its achievement was the sinking of the Lusitania with her cargo of women and children. Not a single naval battle, not a single naval campaign, would have had a different outcome had submarines been eliminated altogether from the equation. Not submarines, but mines, and German battleships under the protection of the batteries of Heligoland, kept the British fleet out of the German naval bases. Mines and shore batteries held the Dardanelles against passage by the ships of Great Britain.

Submarine service exposes the officers and crew to the maximum of discomfort and peril in return for the minimum of glory. The laurels on the brow of him who sank the Lusitania withered as soon as they were bestowed. To naval men the abolition of so dubious a service would be a boon. And it can be easily abolished if international agreement can be attained. For the underwater boat offers no useful economic service to mankind. To prohibit, or even to check, the development of aerial navies is impossible, since aircraft and their pilots can readily be turned from peaceful to military use. But there is no peaceful use for a submarine, nor for sailors trained only in underwater navigation.

There is a great opportunity to rob war of one of its most ghastly weapons by the abolition of the submarine. Public opinion to that end ought to be aroused in every civilized nation.

Deplorable conditions in county and city jails in many sections of the United States were brought to the attention of the public in the report made to the American Prison Association at the meeting held in Jackson, Miss., by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, chairman of the organization's committee on jails.

It is a fact not commonly realized that the Federal Government maintains no jails in which to imprison persons accused of crimes or misdemeanors, or those who, in default of funds wherewith to meet meager fines, are confined until such fines are theoretically paid. As a result of this all such prisoners arrested on federal warrants or otherwise imprisoned for short terms are farmed out to the local jails in the communities where they are apprehended or in which their alleged offenses were committed. Government officials have no jurisdiction over these jails. The custodian to whom the prisoners are assigned under a contract providing for their keep at so much per diem or per week is answerable to no one if he surrenders his charges to the proper prosecutor or marshal upon demand.

One hardly needs to be told what has resulted from such a system. The average price paid for the board and lodging of these wards of a benign and kindly Government is said by Dr. Hart to be sixty-nine cents a day. More than 7000 men and women in the United States are today interned under this system. It is declared that prisoners are crowded into these jails in numbers that prevent more than superficial provision for their welfare. The report states that in the Cook County jail in Chicago it has been the custom to keep five prisoners in cells intended for but one. Similar conditions are reported in Detroit, Cleveland, New York and other cities where the population of the jails has been multiplied without an increase in facilities.

The hardships suffered by the federal prisoners are shared, of course, by the local or county prisoners who are subjected to the same conditions. But an even more deplorable

Abolish  
the  
Submarine

feature of the matter is the enforced association of first-offenders, so called, with hardened criminals and vicious violators of the law. There remains, despite some indications to the contrary, the unrepealed provision of American law that an accused person is presumed to be innocent until his guilt has been established by legal proof and in a court of law. This presumption of innocence places upon the state and upon society the duty of treating those accused as human beings at least until they have been proved unworthy of kindly consideration. The thrifty and farsighted offender who takes pains to provide himself in advance with money necessary to pay his fine is no better than the unfortunate who remains in jail for months because he owes the Government \$100 which he is unable to pay, or one who is without influential friends who will provide bail pending his trial.

It is the deliberate conclusion of Dr. Hart that the prisoners who are subjected to the inhuman treatment accorded in the crowded jails of the country are being far more severely punished than are those regularly committed to federal prisons. It is useless to claim that this condition cannot be immediately corrected. Those responsible for the safe keeping of persons arrested on federal warrants look to the Federal Inspector of Prisons to provide quarters for their wards. He, in turn, according to the report, takes it upon himself to keep the entailed cost down to the lowest possible point. How successful this effort has been is indicated by the per diem and per week charges quoted. Local sheriffs and jailers, acting in the rôle of boarding house keepers, see to it, naturally, that there is a fair margin between the average price received and the actual cost to themselves. It is not recorded that any of them have lost money by the transaction.

Of course Dr. Grete Schueler-Helbing, described as a well-known woman physician of Berlin, is entitled to her opinion on the question of liquor, though the mere fact that she recently stated, according to an Associated Press dispatch, that the use of alcohol in itself does not lead to drunkenness will not carry great weight with those who know otherwise. She further is recorded as writing in the *Taegliche Rundschau* that if American women drank a Stein of strong beer before going to bed they would need less opiates—an opinion she amplifies by explaining that almost always opiates after they have been almost once or twice lead to a regular habit. This latter statement, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated, is in the main true, but how about the same thing applying to the beer-drinking habit. She may believe that "beer may well be designated as liquid bread," but there are many others who believe that it might better be designated with those who represent to many the highest symbol of authority.

The Christmas season is almost everywhere recognized as one of joy and kindness. It stands for the highest and noblest in human experience. It is the exemplification of all that the world has looked for during countless ages and it holds a place of far more sacredness in the affections of mankind in many regions than most are willing to admit. Well did Sears write, "It came upon the midnight clear, that glorious song of old," and it still comes upon the midnight clear, as the waiting thought is aroused to give it acceptance.

Perchance it matters little whether the King chooses specifically a representation of Queen Elizabeth opening the Royal Exchange, or the Queen one of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III, visiting the Norwich Cloth Hall, but it matters much in sentiment, because the thought that is behind these choices is that intangible something which binds the British Empire so intimately together into a concrete whole. There is more than mere fancy in the claim that the British Commonwealth of Nations is held together by a bond which will never break, and its foundation is based upon just this sentiment of humanity which means so much in the lightening of the burdens of humdrum existence. A vastly wider outlook is enjoyed by the Englishman of today than ever before, but it is probable that it will be many years before he will be willing to forgo just such little thrills as he can obtain by a consideration of his Royalties and their Christmas cards.

Proposals  
to Dissolve  
Legislatures

Discussions are now taking place of the possible dissolution of several parliaments before the dates at which the next regular elections would normally be held. The most serious likelihood of a special appeal to the people seems to be in Germany, where the opposition of certain parliamentary groups to the ratification of the Locarno agreements may make it necessary to dissolve the Reichstag. In France, also, the difficulties of the Painlevé Government have given rise to some talk of a special election; recent party maneuvers in Japan, it is not impossible, may advance the date of consulting the electorate under the new universal manhood suffrage law, and this month's Australian elections resulted from a dissolution of the Legislature before the expiration of its term.

Schemes of dissolution in foreign constitutions have been of two kinds. As used in imperial Germany, and even yet in Japan, with the Cabinet not responsible to the Legislature, it is a means of punishing a recalcitrant Assembly.

In systems with responsible government, on the other hand, dissolution is an appeal to popular sovereignty—a solemn referendum. It is a device which, as Bagehot pointed out, may operate as an effective check on caprice, which is a characteristic fault of legislative assemblies. The power of a Cabinet to overthrow its leader is the principal reason why Cabinet government has been stable in England, and the failure ever to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies when it overthrows the Ministry is a principal cause of Cabinet instability in France. Legislatures hesitate to defeat a government when they realize that they will thereby face the expensive uncertainty of standing for re-election. They act so boldly only when they are willing to pay the price for the chance of a new government, or when they realize that the proper moment has arrived for an appeal to the people.

In France, indeed, the Constitution provides for the dissolution of the Chamber by the President with the consent of the Senate. This has been done but once—by Marshal MacMahon, in 1877—and the circumstances of that anti-republican maneuver were such that the whole idea of special dissolutions fell into decided disrepute. Writers on the French Constitution, whether they have been professors of law, or statesmen like Poincaré, have pretty generally agreed that France's Cabinet instability could be stabilized by the threat of dissolution, but the theory has never been translated into actuality. Particular crises have caused recurrent discussions of the possibility of special elections, but action has never followed the talk.

Last January the *Journal des Débats* published an important article reporting that even the partisans of the Cartel des Gauches were talking of an election. Between the majority of the Senate and the majority of the Chamber there are irreconcilable discords; how can they be eliminated except through universal suffrage? When the Painlevé Cabinet succeeded the Herriot Government last April, talk was revived, and now that the Painlevé Cabinet is facing serious difficulties, the newspapers are again canvassing the possibilities of an election. It is doubtful, however, whether this discussion will lead to action.

The German Reichstag has had one special dissolution. Elections were held in May, 1924,

but in October of the same year President Ebert signed a decree of dissolution in the hope that fewer and larger party groups in the next Reichstag would make possible longer-lived cabinets. At present in Germany the attitude of certain parties may bring the Reichstag to an early end, and it may be necessary to have an electoral consultation in order to secure ratification of the Locarno treaties. Much is to be said in favor of a flexible system which permits of solemn referenda, and thus may end deadlocks between executive and legislature which otherwise would continue until the time fixed by the calendar for the next election.

Mischa Elman's recent purchase of a Stradivarius violin has brought to public thought once again the fascinating story of the pains-taking work of that master builder whose violin still after two centuries or more are without an equal in the world. Antonio Stradivari occupies a position of unchallenged supremacy in his chosen field. It has been said that he stands among the violin makers of all time like a giant redwood on a hillside covered with chaparral. Though many theories have been advanced to explain the superiority of the Stradivarius models, nothing much is known except that probably the wood and the varnish had something to do with it. One other thing is certain, however, that Stradivari was impelled by a great urge toward an ideal, and from that standpoint no detail was ever too small to merit attention or too intricate to work out to perfection. And the result is that even the little city in which he lived still shines by the reflected glory of his work.

There is a touch of that friendliness which makes the whole world kin in the enthusiasm which the British Royal family show every year in the choosing of their cards for the Christmas season. And almost everyone, whether English or not, will read with interest the facts concerning the various choices made and will let their eyes wander with more than a little avidity to scan the lines, for instance, which the Dowager Queen Alexandra has picked for her card. It is in these intimate details that the average individual feels that he or she is gaining a more real sense of true fellowship than ordinarily with those who represent to many the highest symbol of authority.

The Christmas season is almost everywhere recognized as one of joy and kindness. It stands for the highest and noblest in human experience. It is the exemplification of all that the world has looked for during countless ages and it holds a place of far more sacredness in the affections of mankind in many regions than most are willing to admit. Well did Sears write, "It came upon the midnight clear, that glorious song of old," and it still comes upon the midnight clear, as the waiting thought is aroused to give it acceptance.

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## Random Ramblings

One of the most unexpected of the industrial groups to profit by the war and post-war turmoil has been the manufacturers. The Turks, having for a century been at the *fez*, which they accepted grudgingly at the hands of Sultan Muhammad II, have now abandoned it for Western headgear. As a memorial to their new political freedom they have decided to claim the right to make themselves slaves of fashion.

One way of settling current arguments in New York and London as to the degree that modern dress helps or hurts "Hamlet" as a play might be to costume the players in the new reversible dresses devised by French modistes. In the closet scene Hamlet and the Queen could change from Elizabethan guise to the latest whisper from Bond Street in the interim when the stage is darkened for the intrusion of the ghost.

Yarmouth, England, is having difficulty in choosing names for its streets from characters of Dickens. "Steerforth Street" is rejected, because Steerforth is "not a desirable character." Why not "Mell Street"? Mr. Mell is one of the most lovable and noble characters in "David Copperfield," and one of the most

Motorists will be glad to know that there is one place at least in the country where the driver may go as much speed as he can out of his car without invoking the penalty of the law. A sign in the State of Idaho reads: "Sunny-side city limits. Speed limit 100 miles. Forde your best."

The President, to Leona Baldwin, a Vermont farm girl, is "just a plain man and looks like Homer Lane, one of my farm neighbors." Messrs. Coolidge and Lane, both Vermonters, could shake hands on that, we expect, with real New England dryness.

According to Dr. A. A. Roback, psychologist of Harvard University, it is now possible from various tests to detect cheating at examinations. May one ask if it is also possible from various other tests to determine the correctness of this test?

The appointment of dry law officials upon the recommendation of wet legislators seems about the acne of governmental oddity.

G. K. Chesterton says the way to catch a train is to miss the one beforehand. This method is too popular.

You can always tell a newspaper office by its reference library and old coats.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The chorus of praise of the Locarno pact is beginning to subside somewhat, as it becomes a little more uncertain whether they are going to be ratified by Germany, and as public opinion realizes better some of their larger implications. It is now evident that there is very formidable opposition to the treaties in Germany, and that even though they are eventually ratified they will have nothing like the general national support there that they will have in other lands.

The opposition to the treaties in Germany, so far as it can be understood here, is twofold. On the one hand, there is dislike of some of the terms. The treaties seem to involve Germany in an attitude of hostility to Russia, a policy distasteful to many Germans. They renounce forever the possibility of recovering any part of Alsace-Lorraine, except by peaceful negotiation. They seem to impose undefined liabilities on Germany under Article 16 of the pact. And to these practical objections must be added the resentment against co-operation with the Allies after their policy of ultimatum and violence since the armistice.

These objections to the Locarno pacts, however, are probably not very decisive. They certainly would not be sufficient in themselves to wreck the treaties. The more serious obstruction is the opposition to the treaties set up by the inheritors of the traditions of "Imperial Germany" on the broad ground that they are really a trap for Germany because they pledge her not to use the only means by which, in their judgment, her freedom and her future can really be achieved—force, armaments and, if necessary, war.

The struggle over the treaties in Germany, therefore, seems in great measure to be one between those who believe that the peoples of Europe must at all costs get away from its militarist and ultranationalist traditions and find the way to adjust its difficulties gradually by co-operation and other peaceful means, and those who believe that the ideal of permanent peace is impossible and that the quickest, and indeed the only, way of securing the national safety and future is reliance on the old sharp method of the sword.

Reporters from Germany indicate that the Luther-Sternberg Government will eventually succeed in passing the treaties through the Reichstag. But confidence in their efficacy for peace here will be considerably affected if they are ratified over the resistance of the Nationalists, now the strongest party in Germany. The wave of optimism which swept over Great Britain when the results of Locarno were announced was largely based on the belief that they represented a whole-hearted agreement to make a fresh start on the part of all the western European powers.

If that belief is dispelled, the objectors to the treaties here, the isolationists and others, will certainly make their voices heard. The most formidable critic of the treaties yet made is that of Ramsay MacDonald. After a journey through Europe he says that the real danger spot in Europe is the East, where discontent, racial feeling and economic misery are still rampant, and a documentless frontier, and that the Locarno pacts do not meet with this sort of problems at all. Up to the present, however, these objections have not "cut much ice," and if the opposition to the treaties in Germany does away, probably but little will be heard of them.

Coming from such a source, these words are salutary. A year or two ago British industry was leaning back on its oars and expecting things to right themselves of their own accord. It has now awakened out of that phase of apathy, and the heavens are rent with the prophecy, both at home and abroad, that Great Britain is on the decline. There is no real evidence that this is so. What is evident is that before she can solve her problems she will have to modernize her outlook and her methods. Colonel Willey's letter seems to show that some at least of the leaders of business are beginning to learn the lesson.

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The appointment of Edward Wood as Governor-General of India has met with universal approval. Mr. Wood is a regularly honest and well-minded politician. He has good but not exceptional ability. He is a man of high character and of deep religious conviction. He has been a sound, though not a spectacular, success in the public offices he has held. He is probably as good a man as could be found to preside at the present time over the destinies of India, teeming as that country does with new ideas and aspirations, and seething with racial and class animosities. His qualities are just those which the Indian most admires and looks for in his Government.

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It has often been remarked that Paris as the capital of a great republic has an inordinate love for mock royalty. In all branches of literature, for example, it is perpetually electing "princes." Now there is to be a different kind of "queen of queens," now there is to be a different kind of "queen of queens" representing the different cities of the metropolis. The Comité des Fêtes has just appointed a "queen" of the Russian colony, and it is anticipated that the Poles, the Italians, the Spanish, the Czechoslovakians and the rest, who abound in France, will follow suit. The comedy is doubtless harmless enough, but, nevertheless, one cannot refrain from expressing some astonishment at this extraordinary craze for titles.

The first Automobile Club for Women has been founded in Paris. Before 1924 only 690 drivers' licenses had been issued to women. Last year 2452 such licenses were issued in the Department of the Seine, and this year 3607. Therefore, the formation of a woman's automobile club is fully justified. The dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is one principally responsible for the club. She was one of the first women in France to obtain a license—as long ago as 1898. She is keenly interested in the work of the Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs. She is also the president of the League of Rural Industries. In the new club she is taking the greatest interest. Programs are being drawn up, and as she says, the members will rediscover the Ile de France; they will make a circuit of the ponds in the vicinity of Paris—Morte Fontaine, Ermont, Vieux Moulin, Yvelines. Then they will tour the towns, Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Provins, and so forth.

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At the annual public session of the five academies which form the Institut des Francs, Paul Chabas depicted the plight of the French intellectuals. The painters, sculptors, writers and the savants who have glorified their country by "pure knowledge and disinterested art" have been sadly neglected since the war. Their earnings have not kept pace with the fall of the franc and the increase in the cost of living. The lot of manual workers has been ameliorated, but intellectual workers have been largely forgotten. The complaint is one which should be heeded. It is possible that a certain number of "intellectuals"—artists, etc.—have done fairly well; but in general the savants and the artists are much worse off than in 1914, and there is, so far as one can see, little prospect of an improvement of their conditions.

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One of the numerous picture exhibitions in Paris offers a peculiar interest in that the exhibitor began to practice his art for the first time when well past middle age. He is an American, Charles Hetherington, who for the last ten years has produced landscapes which have an admirable quality. His work is being shown at the Galerie André Seligmann. It is true that Mr. Hetherington for forty years followed the profession of photography, and that he chiefly aimed at artistic photography. Still it is unusual that in his new and belated career he should have obtained success. Another exhibition, that of the water colors of Fred Pye, also to be noted. There are delightful scenes of Corsica, Venice, Florence, Nice, Villefranche, Paris, and other French and Italian places, done with true artistic feeling and executive skill. Mr. Pye is to be placed among the very best American painters in Europe.

When the film "Salanimbô," an adaptation of the romance of Gustave Flaubert, was shown for the first time at the Opéra, Robert de Flers of the French Academy made a special appeal for funds for the University City which has sprung up on the outskirts of Paris. Pictures were shown giving various views of the inauguration by President Doumergue. There were views of the old Latin Quarter showing how the students are living at present, and views of the new Latin Quarter erected near the Parc Montsouris. Professor Ford